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PRETTY WOMEN.

ratively few Ladies monopolize the well as the attention of Society. This o be so, but it is; and will be while olish and single out pretty faces for e.

all be charged by using Hagan's Mag- which gives the Bloom of Youth and parkling Beauty to the Complexion, owerful and natural.

eed complain of a red, tanned, freck- ic Complexion who will invest seven- Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its effects onderful. To Preserve and Dress the von's Kathairon.

28-1m

STOLEN

LIJAH SHIVER, on the 24th inst., one LARGE BODIED JEN- ears inclined to flap, a light olls her tongue on the right side. I for her delivery to me in Onslow r the Cross-Roads, five miles of Jack-

ELIJAH SHIVER.
27-2t*

r's Sarsaparilla,

PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvellous character. Inveterate cases of Scrofula, where the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, have yielded to this compound of anti-strumous virtues. Disorders of a scrofulous type, and affections which are merely by the presence of scrofulous matter, radically cured in such numerous in- every settlement in the country, that the ot need to be informed here that it is in a specific and absolute remedy.

he poison is one of the most destructive our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt enemy can undermine the constitution, the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, ating a suspicion of its presence. Again, breed infection throughout the body, and one favorable occasion, rapidly develop other of his hideous forms, either on the among the vitals. In the latter, tuber- be suddenly deposited in the lungs or mors formed in the liver. These facts ccasional use of the *Sarsaparilla* as a advisable.

take to suppose that so long as no erup- rs appear, there must be no scrofulous se forms of derangement may exist, yet the vital forces of the body be so re- subtle agency, as materially to impair and shorten the duration of life. It is a ror, also, that scrofula is strictly hered- es, indeed, descend from parent to child, e engendered in persons born of pure ng living, badly-ventilated, foul air, licentious leanliness, and the depressing vices gen- ace it. Weakly constitutions, where not the most constant and judicious care, rdly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, id blood swells the veins with an appar- ecrat vitality, are often contaminated, road to its consequences. Indeed, no ondition can depend on immunity from nsensible to the importance of an effec-

nthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringe- rm, Ears and Eyes, and other eruptive orms of the diseases caused primarily by ous infection, the *Sarsaparilla* is so ef- to be indispensable. And in the more forms, as in *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and other f the muscular and nervous systems, the *illa*, through its purifying power, re- cause of the disorder and produces aston-

sparilla root of the tropics does not by ve these results. It is aided by the ex- bined with it, of still greater power. So his union of healing virtues, *Syphilis* or and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by a long time is required for subduing these nd ches by any medicine. *Leucorrhœa s, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female* in general, are commonly soon relieved tely cured by the invigorating and puri- t of our *Sarsaparilla*. *Rheumatism* often dependent on the accumulations of s matters in the blood, have their remedy is medicine. For *Liver Complaints*, inflammation, abscess, etc., caused by oisons in the blood, we unhesitatingly d the *Sarsaparilla*.

dicine restores health and vigor where no ease can be distinguished. Its restora- is soon felt by those who are *Languid, Despondent, Sleepless*, and filled with *Apprehensions or Fears*, or who are with any other of those affections symp- f weakness. Many, after taking it for *Debility*, have written us of the youth- imparted to their nervous system, which noyant with that prolific life they thought ted on the advance of age. Others, whose of life were always sterile, acknowledge ations to it for an obvious change.

r's Ague Cure,

er and Ague, Intermittent Fe- hill Fever, Remittent Fever, Ague, Periodical or Bilious &c., and indeed all the affec- which arise from malarious, or miasmatic poisons.

ame implies, it does *Cure*, and does not taining neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, any other mineral or poisonous substance it in nowise injures any patient. The d importance of its cures in the ague dis- literally beyond account, and we believe parallel in the history of medicine. Our ratified by the acknowledgments we re- e radical cures effected in obstinate cases, e other remedies had wholly failed. ated persons, either resident in, or through miasmatic localities, will be pro- taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

er Complaints, arising from torpidity er, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating into healthy activity.

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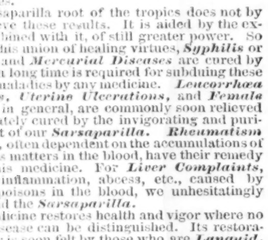

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23 3m

DIED.

s city, of consumption, on the 17th in- the residence of Dr. Thos. E. Carr, BELL, wife of Dr. William E. Carr, aged

tte papers please copy.

s city, on the 9th instant, Mrs. PENE- WALLACE, relict of the late Christopher aged 84 years, 8 months and 10 days. age of 12 years she embraced religion ed the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her e has been that of a devoted christian, died the death of the righteous.

S. L. Clemmens, better known to ding world as "Mark Twain," has a connection with the Buffalo (N. press.

ain R. G. Hobson, the conductor on the Southside railroad on Mon- ar Petersburg, Va., was from Rich- Va.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 25. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1869 NO. 29

RATES OF ADVERTISING

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STATE NEWS

ELECTION IN BEAUFORT.—The Conservatives carried this county by 250 majority, and every township except Washington.—Judge Rodman being present, the negroes with his aid carried this township by sixteen majority.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

PENITENTIARY COMMISSION.—This body met in the Senate Chamber yesterday morning, according to adjournment. Messers. Dockery, Welker, Lougee, Harrison, and Howe, (colored) were present. Nothing, we learn, of importance was done, as the morning was spent in examining accounts for work already done, and discussing plans for the building to be erected.

L. T. Schofield, Esq., an architect from Ohio, is, we understand, in the city, having been summoned hither by the Commission for consultation in regard to the structure.

The Governor and the Superintendent of Public Works, C. L. Harris, Esq., were both present at the meeting.

The Commission adjourned to meet this morning, at 8 o'clock, at the same place.

Ral. *Sentinel.*

J. A. McDade, died at Cedar Grove, Orange county, Tuesday morning, from the effects of a piece of bone, about an inch long, that he had swallowed with his food. The irritation caused Erysipelas of the bowels, which took him off after the bone had been removed.—Ral. *Standard.*

The Penitentiary Commission convened in the Senate Chamber yesterday, holding a morning and afternoon session. We endeavored to ascertain what was done but our reporter was informed that the Commission had decided to withhold for the present the proceedings of their meeting from the public. We understand the day was mainly spent in consultation with the architect.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

DEATH OF JUDGE LITTLE.—A few minutes past 6 o'clock on Sunday morning last, 15th inst, our distinguished townsman, Judge Alexander Little, aged 72 years, departed this life.

His sickness was of short duration, though painful, yet he met the grim messenger with resignation, expressing himself *ready to go.* His was a long and useful life, and, at the close, he bequeathed good will to all men. He was a lawyer of high attainments and distinguished ability greatly respected and loved by all; so upright in his daily walk and conversation as to have the good will of every one. He leaves the best inheritance to his bereaved widow and family, a good name and spotless reputation. His loss will be deeply mourned and lamented by all who knew him. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, and was, perhaps, the oldest member of the brotherhood in Anson county.

Wadesboro' *Argus.*

LARGE SEIZURES OF TOBACCO.—The following seizures have been made in the Fifth District, at the instance of Collector Crane:

On the 13th instant the tobacco factory of Glaucus Mason, of Roxboro', containing a large amount of leaf tobacco and 553 boxes of manufactured tobacco, of the estimated value of $20,000.

On the same day Deputy Collector Owen and Haeberlin, on the road between Hillsboro' and Roxboro', discovered a wagon loaded with fraudulently stamped tobacco, which was ascertained to be the property of H. A. Reams, whose factory is near Roxboro'. They proceeded to the factory and seized over 200 boxes of tobacco, valued at $90,000.

Also on the 16th instant, 71 boxes were seized at Mebanesville, stamped with counterfeit stamps. This lot bore the label of R. P. Hancock.

During the last ten days more than $50,000 worth of tobacco has been seized through the exertions of Collector Crane for violation of the revenue laws.

Raleigh *Standard.*

ANOTHER FIRE.—About half-past one o'clock on Monday morning our citizens were again alarmed by the cry of Fire. It was soon discovered that the large barn and stables connected with the Mansion House were on fire. That they were set on fire by an incendiary does not admit of a doubt. There was much hay in the loft over the stables, and as everything was exceedingly dry and combustible the progress of the flames was very rapid. Two valuable horses, one belonging to the Express Company, and the other to Peter Fraley, a colored man, were burned, as were some other stock and valuable property. The loss to Messrs. Rowzee & White, of the Mansion House, was considerable, but the main building destroyed was the property of John I. Shaver. The stables of Mr. Buis, near by, were also consumed. By the almost super-human efforts of the citizens and the colored fire company the flames were prevented from communicating with the Mansion House and the residence of Dr. Howerton, which were in close proximity to them. But for the great stillness of the night they, with several other buildings must have been destroyed.

Old North State, 20th inst.

FATHER MCNAMARA'S SCHOOL.—For some weeks past it has been known in our city that Father McNamara was making efforts to establish schools in connection with the Roman Catholic Church in Raleigh. Indeed it was the intention of devoting himself to the educational interests of the South that first influenced him to take up his abode in the capital city of our State. We have to some extent become conversant with his plans for the furtherance of this noble purpose, and we have the assurance, that he devotes himself unwearedly to advance the highest interests of the people among whom he has chosen to abide. The school opens this morning at 9 o'clock, and will be held in the church itself, until another location shall be selected. Miss Lucie G. Capron, an accomplished lady from Baltimore, has arrived in our city for the purpose of conducting the school, and her attainments being of a high order, she is qualified to impart a fine education to her pupils. Many families desirous of having their children instructed in Music will consider it an advantage to place them under the care of Miss Capron for tuition on the piano.

Our people will not forget the assurance uttered by Father McNamara, on last Sunday, to the effect that as some non-Catholic parents proposed to send their children to this school, he pledges himself that no word shall be there spoken, and no act tolerated, which could in any manner interfere with the religious views of these children or their parents.

Ral. *Standard, 10th inst.*

Work on the State Fair ground continues, and the half mile track will soon be completed. Preparations are making to remove the building formerly used as a Freedmen's Hospital, The old prison building is advertised to be sold by auction at Camp Russell, August 28th.

Raleigh *Standard.*

His Excellency Governor Holden, issues his proclamation, ordering an election to be held October 7th, in the 30th Senatorial District, to fill the vacency caused by the death of Hon. J. W. Osborne; and on the same day in the 8th Senatorial District, to fill the vacency caused by the death of D. J. Rich, Esq.—Ral. *Standard.*

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Removal Question—The Laws Establishing a Seat of Government—A Constitutional Amendment Necessary for Removal, &c.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.

Mr. N. Sargent, commissioner of customs, has been looking up the laws establishing a seat of government for the United States, and has prepared an article to show that Congress cannot remove the capital except by an amendment to the constitution. I am permitted to make extracts from the article, which will be published in the Republican of this city to-morrow. Mr. Sargent says:

"Among the powers enumerated as given to Congress by the constitution is the power to "exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress become the seat of government of the United States."

By this clause of the constitution "the seat of goverment of the United States" within the district which should be ceded by particular States and accepted by Congress. The present District of Columbia was selected for that purpose, ceded by the States of Maryland and Virginia for the same purpose, and accepted by Congress, as we shall see.

On the 16th of July, 1790, Congress passed "an act for the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States," the first section of which declares "that a district of territory not exceeding ten miles square, to be located as hereafter directed on the Potomac river, at some place between the mouths of Eastern Branch and Conegocheague be, and the same is hereby, accepted for the permanent seat of the government of the United States."

The same act provided for the seat of government remaining temporarily at Philadelphia, that is until the public buildings could be prepared here.

In a subsequent act, passed March 3, 1791, the object of which was to so alter the bounds of the District as to take in Alexandria, the language used is as follows: "And the territory so included shall form part of said district, not exceeding ten miles square, for the permanent seat of government of the United States."

On the 27th of February, 1801, Congress passed an act declaring, "That the laws of the State of Virginia, as they now exist, shall be and continue in force in that part of the District of Columbia which was ceded by the said State to the United States, and by them adopted for the permanent seat of government; and that the laws of the State of Maryland, as they now exist, shall be and continue in force in that part of the said District which was ceded by that State to the United States, and by them accepted as aforesaid;' that is to say, "accepted for the permanent seat of government."

It appears from the foregcing that the framers of the constitution anticipated that a territory not exceeding ten miles square would be ceded to the United States for its seat of government by one or more States, and that in framing that instrument they gave Congress power to exercise exclusive legislation over such district. The cessions were made by the States of Maryland and Virginia "for a permanent seat of the government of the United States." and accepted as such by Congress.

Here, then, was a compact entered into by and between the United States and the States of Maryland and Virginia, namely: that the territory thus ceded should be and remain "the permanent seat of government of the United States, pursuant to a provision of the constitution. And not only was there a compact entered into, in fulfillment of a provision of the constitution, between the United States and the two States mentioned, but this compact is a part and parcel of the agreement or compact which the United States entered into with those to whom the government sold the lots and squares of ground from time to time. That this should be the permanent seat of government was one of "the rights, privileges, and appurtenances" belonging to and constituting the largest portion and the entire value of the property sold. Government could, with equal propriety and justice, sell a mill privilege, and then divert the stream of water which constituted the whole value of the property.

Government is bound by its compact, and Congress has no power to undo what was done in so solemn and formal a manner.

O. K.

LATER FROM HAYTI.

Aux Cayes Surrounded and Jaemel Taken Without Resistance—Ravages of Yellow Fever on an American Vessel—Sickening Scenes on Board.

NEW YORK, August 18.—The steamer City of Port au Prince, from Hayti on the 9th instant, has arrived. Salnave was still encamped before Aux Cayes, and had the place completely surrounded. Jaemel was taken by Salnave's troops without resistance.

The government has made a contract for the purchase of the iron-clad Atlanta.

The steamers Quaker City and Florida, both flying the Haytien rebel flag, forced the steamer Port au Prince away from Gonaives, to which port she was bound. Each vessel brought her guns to bear on the ship, with all hands piped to quarters. They refused all communication with the shore, not even allowing her to take off the American Consul.

The City of Port au Prince towed to this port the schoonor Mary Jane, from San Domingo for Boston, which she fell in with on the 15th inst., with her helm lashed and drifting about. The captain and two of the crew had died of the yellow fever and the remainder of the crew were in a dying condition and were unable to throw overboard the bodies of their comrades, which were found on deck in a state of putrefaction.

There are seven hundred acres of grapes in a single county in Minnesota.

From the Catholic Standard.

The Council of Rome.

We learn from the London Weekly Register, that some seven or eight Anglican clergymen have determined to proceed to Rome in December next, for the purpose of attending the General Council and obtaining from the attendant Bishops an authoritative opinion respecting the validity or otherwise of their orders. Every endeavor will also be made to form a union between a large number of Anglicans and the Catholic Church. These gentlemen have already put themselves in communication with several of the authorities at Rome, and have met with every encouragement; they have determined to ask one of the English Catholic Bishops to be their spokesman before the Council.

We cannot, like the secular press, presume to announce the precise object for which this Council is called. It will be enough for us to know it when it is made known by the proper authority; but judging from what has already transpired, from the extensive preparations in St. Peter's, and the desire of the SOVEREIGN PONTIFF that the Bishops of the different Dioceses to record their views upon matters relating to the prosperity of their respective jurisdictions, important results may be expected. The *Civilta Cattolica* which may be regarded as reliable authority, gives a list of questions which will occupy the attention of the Council at least for some months These consist of—I. Rites and Ceremonies. II. Political and Ecclesiastical Affairs. III. Oriental Churches and Missions. IV. Rationalism. V. Dogmatic Theology. VI. Ecclesiastical Discipline.

Already are the Bishops who live in remote quarters of the world beginning to move Romeward. Some of the American Prelates are already on their way to the Eternal City, and before many weeks more, the last Bishop of the American Hierarchy will have set out in order to be present at the first session of this vast assembly, which, like the multitude of Jerusalem, on the day of Pentecost, will consist of Parthians, Medes, and Elamites, and the inhabitants of Mesopotamia, Judea, and Cappadocia, Pontus and Asia, Phrygia and Pamphelia, Egypt and the parts of Libya about Cyrene, and strangers of Rome, Jews also, and proselytes, Cretes and Arabians. This Ecumenical Council, to which we are all now looking forward, will be the nineteenth General Council of the Catholic Church, following after the first Council of Nice, held in A. D. 325; the first Council of Constantinople held in A. D. 381; the Council of Ephesus, A. D. 431; the Council of Chalcedon, A. D. 451; the second Council of Constantinople, A. D. 553; the third Council of Constantinople, A. D. 680; the second Council of Nice, A. D. 787; the fourth Council of Constantinople, held A. D. 870; the first Council of Lateran, held A. D. 1123; the second, third, and fourth Councils of Lateran, held A. D. 1139, A. D. 1179 and A. D. 1215 respectively; the first Council of Lyons, held A. D. 1245; the second Council of Lyons, held A. D. 1274; the Council of Vienca, held A. D. 1312; the Council of Florence, held A. D. 1340; the fifth Council of Lateran, held A. D. 1512; and the Council of Trent, held A. D. 1545 to 1565. The Council to be held in 1869 is, we believe, to be called the Council of Rome.

The Gettysburg Battle Field Reunion.

Programme for the Occasion.

The reunion at Gettysburg of the officers of both armies, on the week beginning on the 23d of August, bids fair to be a complete success. Dispatches from all parts of the country indicate that officers of every grade are arranging to be present—in some cases those of entire brigades coming in a body.

Colonel John B. Bachelder, who is writing the history of the battle, and having it fully illustrated with oil paintings, and Messrs. Walker and Bothemal, each of whom have executed historical paintings of it, have accepted invitations from the Battle-Field Memorial Association to be present. Colonel Bachelder will spend the entire week on the field, receiving and imparting information to all who are desirous of establishing a correct account of the battle. In every case the positions indicated in his published Geometrical Drawing of the field were found to perfectly coincide with those established by the officers who met on the 4th inst.

To secure the fullest advantage from this meeting, and to avoid confusion, Colonel Bachelder proposes the following programme, thus allowing those who can spare but a few days, the certainty of being present when their portions of the field are visited. On Tuesday, the 24th, the position of the first day's battle will be completed. On the 25th Culps Hill, Cemetery Hill, and vicinity. On the 26th, positions on the left, including the apple orchard, peach orchard, wheat field, Round Top, and intermediate points. On the 27th, the general lines of the third day's battle. On the 28th, the cavalry operations.

When its officers at this reunion shall have performed their mission, and the Battle Field Memorial Society shall have marked with tablets of stone or iron the places where officers fell, and regiments or batteries were posted, where all points of interest over this field are marked, then the traveler, for all time, can visit this historic spot with pleasure and satisfaction.

Still Another Counterfeit.

The United States Treasurer has received in Washington, from the postmaster at Shamburg, Pennsylvania, a singular kind of counterfeit. Half of it is a good $10 greenback, of new series 22, letter C, 15.—The other half is counterfeit. It has a worn appearance, and is evidently besmeared purposely. By joining a portion of a good note and a portion of a counterfeit in this manner the sum of five dollars is cleared on every one got rid of. Of the dangerous $10 counterfeits about which so much has been said of late, but two have thus far been received and positively condemned—one from Cohoes, New York, and the other from New York city.

Southern Prosperity.

The New York Express says:

"Last spring it was roughly calculated that the shipments of cotton, allowing for all overland drains to eastern ports and for all other drawbacks, would net the planter $25,000,000. There was room for incredulity of this estimate. What are the real figures? To last Friday the average receipts at Mobile may be set down at 227,000 bales at an inside estimate. The price has averaged a fraction over twenty-three cents, giving a gross return of about $27,000,000. Thus the unfinished season has largely exceeded the spring estimate of the whole."

St. Louis is said to be a Gretna Green for Illinois.

Chinese Immigration.

The Two Chinese Visitors in New York—An Interview—Views of Immigration to the United States—Chinese Labor in the South, &c.

The two Chinese merchants of San Francisco, Choy Chew, and Sing-Man, now on a visit to New York, are receiving great attention in that city. Although the board of aldermen have not yet got up a grand entertainment at the public expense, in honor of the distinguished visitors, a newspaper reporter has "interviewed" one of them, and makes the following report:

Reporter.—What class of people, Mr. Choy Chew, are those who immigrate here from China?

Choy-Chew.—Well, you cannot designate them as a class, for there are no classes in China in the sense you use the term. There are different ranks, it is true; but, taken as a whole, the Chinese are essentially democratic, and the class of people who come to San Francisco from there are of very varied occupations. You might certainly call them a poor class, by reason of the little means they have when they land in America, but they are rich in manual resources. In one shipload of Chinese that comes into the bay of San Francisco you will find more variety of manual skill than among any other equal crowd of immigrants. You will find men of all trades and occupations, but owing to the prejudice against them in California, many of those who could excell in different handicrafts are forced to work as common laborers on the railroads. Of course the seaboard cities of China supply the emigration stream just now, but I have no doubt the agricultural districts will furnish a large quota when we succeed in raising some of the products of China in the valleys of California. Tea can be grown in California. A company of Japanese are already engaged in raising the tea plant, and when it is seen how successful they are sure to be, Chinamen of capital will enter the business extensively. Here you see at once is another great prospect in the future of California. Silk will be the next experiment, and if it pays, the practical sense of our people will prompt them to extend their field of operations on this continent.

Reporter.—Do your people land penniless in San Francisco?

Choy-Chew.—Almost. It cost the Chinaman much more to reach America than it does your Irish or German emigrant; and yet I suppose a great many of the latter land penniless also; but perhaps the Chinaman has the best prospects before him in this respect, that the benevolence of his countrymen prompted them to establish such societies as look after the emigrant when he lands and provides him with the means of living until he finds employment.

Reporter.—What amount of truth is there in the statements that Chinese are imported into California by some of their wealthy countrymen and held in a kind of slavery, being forced to give their earnings to their masters, and allowed but enough to live on.

Choy-Chew.—I could never discover the existence of such a system, and our people, you may rest assured, would be the last to tolerate it. This is what has given rise to the story: Chinamen are aided to emmigrate by their richer countrymen in San Francisco. To requite this aid they are asked to devote so much of their current earnings as they can reasonably spare. No Chinaman, to my knowledge, has ever neglected to pay a debt of this nature. They are scrupulously faithful in discharging it. No necessity exists to exact a bond from them to secure the liquidation. They look upon the punctual payment of their weekly installments as a sacred duty. But there is nothing of that sort of thing to which you allude unless it be carried on outside of my observation, and that would be difficult, considering my acquaintance with our people. If the system prevailed it would be impossible that we should avoid knowing it. The victims of such quasi slavery would be sure to make their wrongs known to us, and with us everything concerning the welfare of our countrymen is of interest.

Reporter.—What have you most reason to complain of in the treatment extended your countrymen by the people of California?

Choy-Chew.—As far as I am personally concerned I have no reason to complain. Americans have treated me with more than deserved respect. I have been a welcome guest at their houses, and in my business relations have uniformly met with candor and courtesy. I have watched the rise and progress of California with almost more of enthusiastic interest than if I were a native. Its future and the future of the great country of which it is a part dazzle my conception. With freedom and the equality of man stamped in words of living light upon its broad escutcheon there are no visible bounds to the greatness for which America is destined. My great hope is to live and see my native land leavened by the energy and progressive spirit of this nation. I admire your institutions giving, as they do, such ample scope and encouragement to the development of individual power. My countrymen are not so dull but that they can appreciate the causes that have made this republic what it is. Were they within the pale of citizenship, acquainted with the language of the country and resolved upon coming here to stay, America would not have any more orderly and industrious class of citizens. In the second or third generation from now the character of our people would undergo a change.

The children of the men who are now here will grow up without being under the weight and influence of two thousand years of tradition; they will grow up among the institutions of a country altogether new to their fathers, will be taught at your common schools, and will, of course, imbibe an activity of intellect not specially characteristic of Chinamen generally; they will, it is to be supposed, take a part in politics, and it may yet come to pass that a gentleman with a Chinese name may fill the office of President of the republic. In regard to the treatment of our people generally, I must say it has not been of the best, but I exonerate Americans from the charge of cruelty, though not from that of legalized injustice towards the poor laboring Chinese. The Irishman would not treat the Chinaman as he does if it were not for the mischievous politicians that mislead him. Some of these demagogues appeal in the worst possible terms to the passions of an Irish crowd, saying that Chinamen will run them out of the country; that if they get the rights of citizens there will be no rights left for the Irishman, and thus the poor Chinaman, having no voice either in the press or on the rostrum, is unmercifully misjudged and treated like a very inferior kind of animal.

Reporter—Will this tide of emigration from China continue to increase?

Choy Chew—I think so. California will absorb several millions of Chinese before ten years.

Reporter—Where will the overflow go?

Choy-Chew—The overflow will spread through the mineral regions of the Rocky Mountains, Nevada, Montana, Colorado and Arizona. Americans won't object if Chinamen make these countries blossom like the rose, and I have every faith in Americans awakening to the necessity of giving the Chinese fair play and just laws, if they place any value on his services as a laborer.

Reporter—What do you think of the scheme for bringing Chinese labor to the South?

Chow-Chew—The impression on my mind is that the Chinese laborer cannot better his condition by emigrating to the South to work in the cotton fields or on sugar plantations at what must necessarily be a low figure of compensation and in competition with the negro population. For some years to come he will find all the labor he wants in California, where new sources of wealth and industry are springing up every day.

Then his countrymen are there, which is one powerful inducement, and when he has made what he deems enough of money he can pack up and leave conveniently for China from the port of San Francisco. Chinamen like to die at home. Will these Southern planters treat their Chinese laborers well? Will there be any such system approximating to the recent institution of slavery attempted? Will the Chinaman find in the Southern States much else to turn his hands to than mere field labor? These are questions a Chinaman might ask and wish to be enlightened upon. I have no doubt that Mr. Koopmanshoop will find little difficulty in procuring laborers for the Southern planters who want them, but I must wait to see the experiment tried before saying that millions of our people will rush to the States of the South. One peculiarity of the Chinese is that if the first reports which reach them of a new settlement whither some of their countrymen have gone are not of a flattering character they reject all subsequent invitations. The gold brought them to California, and all the cruel treatment they met with failed to deter others from afterwards migrating there. It will depend altogether upon the success of the first Chinese experiment at the South whether the millions will go there.

There is a vast field for them east and west of the Rocky Mountains and down towards Mexico. When the communication between California and China is enlarged the emigration will increase; but I am not of opinion that the aggregate of emigrants can ever become so great as some people think. Allowance should be made for the return stream of Chinese which will all the time keep going on, and never permit the total to reach an excessive figure. Those emigrants who come from China to make all the money they can and then return do not care to go very far away from San Francisco if they can help it.

Reporter—I suppose there is no need to use any means to stimulate emigration from China to California?

Choy-Chew—Not the slightest. In all the seaboard cities they have heard of California; they have heard of the gold mines and the fortunes many of their countrymen have made, and those who have no visible prospect of making much at home and with the means to take them away will start for California. Of course there are some worthless ones among them, but as a general thing they are all prepared to work, and work hard if necessary. They are satisfied with small gains and they live sober and quiet.

Ancient Anglo-Saxon Marriage Ceremonies.

By the Anglo-Saxons the bond of matrimony was held to be most sacred. No man could lawfully marry without first obtaining the consent of the woman's mundbora, or guardian, who was her father, if living, and if not, some other near relation. If such consent was not obtained, the husband was liable to penalties, and he acquired no legal rights over either the wife or her goods. For this consent the lover always paid a mede or price, in the nature of a present, according to the rank of the lady. It was therefore advantageous to a father that the "spindle-side," or female part of his family, to use Alfred's term, should outnumber the "spear-side," or male members thereof. The parties were solemnly contracted, and a friend of the bridegroom became surety for the woman's good treatment and maintenance. Her dowry was fixed; and all the relations of both parties within the third degree, were invited to the marriage feast. Each one made some present to the couple; and the mundbora gave them arms, furniture, cattle and money. This was called the faderfrum, or father's gift, and was all the fortune that the bridegroom received. On the day before the wedding, which generally took place within six or eight weeks from the time of the contract, the invited friends of the bridegroom went to his house, where they spent the day in feasting. On the next morning they went armed and on horseback to the house of the bride, under the conduct of the foremost man, to receive her, and conduct to her husband. This martial show was both for compliment and to prevent a rescue by any former lover. The bride was led by a matron, called the brideswomen, followed by many young women, termed the bridesmaids, and attended by her mundbora and other male relations. On her arrival she was received by the bridegroom, and solemnly betrothed by her guardian. The united companions then proceeded to the church, attended by musicians. No marriage was lawful without the presence of the mundbora at the ceremony, and he gave the bride to the bridegroom, saying: "I give her to thee to be thy honor and thy wife; to keep thy keys and share with thee in thy bed and goods." The parties received the nuptial benediction from the priest, sometimes under a veil or square piece of cloth, called the carecloth, held at each corner by a man to conceal the bride's blushes; but this was not used when the bride was a widow. After the benediction both of the parties were crowned with powers, which were kept in the church for the purpose. A ring was used at the marriage as well as at the betrothal. Some authors say that at the marriages of the Anglo-Saxon the mundbora presented the bridegroom with one of the bride's shoes, as a token of the transfer of authority; and she was made to feel the change by a blow on her head given with the shoe. The husband was bound by oath to use his wife well, on failure of which she might leave him; but he was allowed to bestow a moderate castigation upon her. After the marriage ceremony all the company returned to the bridegroom's house, where was held the wedding feast. At night the bride was conducted to her chamber and put to bed by the women, and the bridegroom was in like manner attended by the men. The couple both being in bed, their healths were drank in their presence by all the company. On the next morning, when the bridegroom rose, he gave his bride a morgengabe, or morning gift, which became her separate property, and was the ancient pin money. All the company came to the chamber before the couple rose, to hear this gift declared, after which they feasted again for several days, until the provisions were consumed, and then, having made presents to the husband they departed.—The wedding dress of the bride, and three of her maidens, and of the bridegroom and his attendants, were of a peculiar fashion and color, and might not be worn on any other occasion. These dresses were at first the perquisites of the musicians who attended the marriage, but in later times they were given to some church or abbey.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

Albert Sidney Johnston—Reminiscences of an Interview with Him.

He was very large and massive in figure, and finely proportioned. He measured six feet two inches in height, and had flesh to give him perfect symmetry. His face was large, broad and high, and beamed with a look of striking benignity. His features were handsomely moulded. He was very straight and carried himself with grace and lofty and simple dignity. He dressed neatly, but always in full Confederate gray General's uniform, that suited him admirably. His whole appearance indicated, in a marked degree, power, decision, serenity, thought, benevolence. We thought him then at first flush, and thought it unvaryingly afterwards, and think now in the hallowing memory of his noble manhood, made sacred by the consecration of his thrilling and heroic death for the Southern cause, that he was one of the sweetest and most august men we ever met. His character was entrancing in its pure nobility. There was something in his manner that emboldened confidence, and when got through, nothing could exceed the fatherly manner with which he replied, encouraging, instructing, and assuring us of his kindness. He proffered to help us with his counsel, or otherwise; invited us to call on him at any time, and giving us the necessary orders, we left.

It was that gentle politeness that won everybody who approached him, and endeared him to his people. Often afterward we met him at his headquarters and in the field, and he always was the same affable, considerate, fatherly gentleman, inspiring the gravest reverence, winning the fondest regard, and exciting the highest admiration. But we must hasten to our interview with him. It was at Corinth, Mississippi, a few days before the bloody battle of Shiloh. We had some important business, and rode to his headquarters. He met us with his usual cordiality, but that in consequence of pressing matters he would be unable to give us his personal attention, and must, for once, refer us to his Adjutant General, but we must not feel slighted, and he would also be glad to see us hereafter with the same freedom.

The consideration of his manner and remarks amid the engrossing occupation of preparing that great movement to Shiloh, upon which he depended so much to retrieve the disasters of Donaldson and Nashville, prove how thorough a gentleman he was, and how kindly was his heart. He bid us good morning with a friendly grasp of the hand, and we never spoke to him again. That mighty struggle at Shiloh came on. We saw him once in the dread carnage, flashing across the field, the incarnation of the splendid warrior. He always rode large and magnificent horses. His favorite steed was gray.—And when he was mounted upon the noble animal he was the beau ideal of a general. His firm, graceful seat in the saddle, his majestic proportions, his soldierly carriage, his handsome uniform, his noble countenance, the bearing of knightly chivalry that marked every movement and feature, all leave a proud remembrance of gallant and striking manhood, for those to dwell upon who knew and loved him.

He was killed about twelve o'clock in the first day's fight.

When the historian sits to write what will be the fair chronicles of the turbulent war of those times, he will lovingly dwell upon no character more shining, illustrious and exalted—upon no hero more luminous for chivalry, patriotism, genious and sublime manhood, than Albert Sidney Johnston.

Mr. Gladstone.

Blessings (says the New York Commercial) brighten as they take their flight.—When a man is dead and gone his friends learn to appreciate him. The most valid honors to greatness are posthumous honors. These are some of the common expressions by which we convey a familiar truth; but here is an exception, where a most exhaustive estimate of a man's capacity and character precedes his flight to another world. The Mayor of Limerick, having just returned from giving his evidence before the committee of the House of Commons in matters connected with the vindication of the Catholic clergy, spoke these words to his faithful flock:

"That battle which, side by side with your clergy, you fought and won at the last election has within the last few days been followed and crowded by the full and final victory of the cause you then upheld. Under the auspices of the greatest statesman of ancient or modern times, religious equality is established and sectarian ascendency overthrown forever in our country."

Nothing that Mr. Gladstone's biographer might say of him a century or five centuries hence could surpass such a eulogy as this.

Fruits and Vegetables.

The quantities of peaches that come to the Philadelphia market seem without limit. The following comprise the number of baskets brought on Monday morning by several boats from Delaware and Maryland: By the Fanny Cadwallader, from Sassafras, Maryland, 3,000; Diamond State, from Sassafras, Maryland, 5,000; Jersey Blue, from Smyrna, Delaware, 3,000; 1 schooner and 2 sloops from Odessa, Delaware, 6,000, and 6 barges from Delaware and Maryland, 10,500. The price per backet, along the line of the Delaware avenue, ranged from 30 to 70 cents, while for superior qualities as high as $1 50 was obtained. But few were sent to New York, in consequence of their mellow state. The market is active and steady. Watermelons arrived in great numbers from New Jersey, and brought from $17 to $25 per hundred. Canteleups sold from 30 to 50 cents per basket. Tomatoes were exceedingly fine, and sold for 25 cents per basket. Egg plants brought the same figure, while corn ranged from 85 cents to $1 per basket.—Philadelphia *age.*

HE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1869

Revenue Notice.

The Supervisor of North and South Carna has issued a circular relative to toceo venders from which we make the lowing extract :

lection 72, of the act of July 20, 1868, requires ry person emptying any package, box, bag, apper, or envelope, containing tobacco or snuff, immediately destroy the stamped portion thereunder a penalty for failure of fifty dollars for h offence, and not less than ten days imprisment. Any person selling or giving away, or ving or receiving, any such empty stamped , bag, vessel, wrapper, or envelope, is liable each offence to a fine of $100, and to imprisment for not less than twenty days. Any manufacturer or other person who puts tobacco or uff into any such box, bag, vessel, wrapper or velope, is liable to a fine of not less than $100, d imprisonment not less than one year."

All cigars found in unstamped boxes on shelves any person, or loose in show cases, or elsewhere, for sale or offered for sale, are liable to ure, and the person in whose custody they found is liable to fine and imprisonment.—ery person emptying a cigar box must immetely efface the stamp and destroy it, and the sence of any such empty stamped cigar box, nd in the possession of any such party, will be med as presumptive evidence of fraudulent nt thereto.

Section 32, Act of March 2, 1867, declares it to awful for any revenue officer to destroy any pty cigar box found with the stamp on in any e."

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.—It would appear t no matter what may be the opinions the press of the country in regard to present all important Coolie question, inese labor, in the cotton and rice fields the South, is destined to become a fixed t. Our energetic South Carolina neighrs, recognizing the necessity which now sts for more labor to till their fields, e entered into the plan most heartily l numbers of them have ordered Coolie orers, the first installment of which are ected to arrive about the first of the v year.

We are indebted to Dr. William Weston, Kingsville, S. C., through Capt. Hal. atwright, W. & M. R. R., for a copy, h the privilege of publication, of the exed letter from a gentleman in Columwhich contains much matter of infortion in regard to Chinese immigration. would be proper to state, also in conction with this, that Dr. Weston has self ordered 40 of the laborers.

The following is a copy of the letter :

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 18, 1869.

WM. WESTON :

DEAR SIR:—As you sometime since expressed esire to obtain Chinese labor for the ensuing r, I write to inform you that a Mr. Josephs, San Francisco, who is now in Charleston, will tract to deliver any number to responsible ties, charging only $20 per head. After they e each earned that amount for his employer, employer contracting to give him rations and per year as wages, the $20 above mentioned be deducted from his wages.

lease give this information to your friends and ghbors and let us get enough of the Chinese ve to at least show the negro that we will be, short time, independent of him.

Yours truly.

The above information I get from Mr. Wm. M. ston, of Charleston, who has had an interview h Mr. Josephs, and has given him an order for He also has an order from Mr. Dan. Heyd for 250, besides large orders from others. Josephs has been to China four times, and 40 Chinese laborers in his employment in Francisco, and speaks highly of their industand peaceable and orderly conduct.

Immigration.

We to-day insert from the Weldon *News* article partly copied from a communiion of *Mr.* W. T. Atkinson, late agent the Association for introducing immiants to the Eastern portion of this ate. It is a fitting time to urge upon r people this all, all important subject. means in our power should be left used to accomplish to a complete fulment the object for which the Associaon was organized. Energy, persistency, ntributions and co-operation on the part the citizens will be indispensable to ccess. But success is vitally important the future prosperity, yes, the very exence of the State. The initiatory steps ve been taken, let not the movement p. Opposition has been met, let ery obstacle be removed, whether it me in the way of political misrepresenion, the prejudice of custom, the incus of government-protected lazzaroni, or combined. The land owners of North rolina can bring emigrants to the State they will act wisely and justly towards emselves. Discard the old idea that the ther must transmit the same number of res which he inherited to his son. Teach e son to understand that land is valuae only as it can pay interest upon its st. Sell, divide, give away, but force e land into *cultivation*. What if land s valued at $10, $20, $50 the acre before the war, if to-day it yields not the inrest upon $2. Shall the owner foolishly ntinue to pay tax upon the ante-war ice and imagine himself rich, when day y day he is growing poorer, and ere long ill have the Sheriff sell for *taxes* what he ght have sold for $5 the acre! The tizens of each county ought to organize, d out the quantity of surplus land in ch county, place it in the hands of ents to be sold or given to immigrants on most favored terms. Then select en of reputation and capacity, and send em to Europe. Let them carry the evinces of what we have here to induce migrants to start from their homes. No dinary means will answer. Patience is great virtue, but patience without labor nd without energy never opened a new untry, nor rebuilt and developed the reurces of one when war had prostrated erything. We urge the Association hich Mr. Atkinson has represented in urope to redouble its efforts in the diection already taken, and we call upon very county, especially those in the Eastrn section, to come forward, working toether, and give the aid to this enterrise which its paramount importance deands. Let the work begin at once, and t the next season find large settlements the industrious, honest, and thrifty otch, Swiss, Welsh, Swedes and Gerans secure in our midst *homes*, in which, nder their industry, shall make the possesrs happy and our State prosperous.

Railroad Charges.

The difference which has always been ade by the Railroads of the South beween the rates charged "through" and local" travellers, and the same difference ually observable between "through" nd "local" freights, as well as the disroportionate charges for the carriage of ersons and freight have ever been unexplained and inexplicable to us. As public carriers the whole community has a right to criticise these Roads, and as interested as all must be in cheap and rapid transportation, both of persons and property, a fair discussion of this subject can do injury to none. In alluding to a particular Road nothing is intended for that road which is not applied to the others. The cost of a ticket from Wilmington to New York is twenty-four dollars. The distance is six hundred and thirty miles.—The cost of a ticket from Wilmington to Weldon is ten dollars. The distance is one hundred and sixty miles. The distance from Wilmington to Weldon is only two and a half miles over one-fourth the distance to New York, and yet the charge is over two-fifths; to be accurate, it is *ten-twenty fourths*. Now why is it over one-fourth, or six dollars? Here is the disparity. If the road can carry one passenger for six dollars why does it charge another occupying a seat by the side of the first ten dollars? This is unexplained, it is unsatisfactory. What is said relative to passengers is equally applicable to freight. Another phase of these apparent inconsistencies may be found in the great difference between the rates on passengers and those on freight. Let us exemplify.—We have already stated that the passenger fare over the W. & W. Railroad is ten dollars. The average weight of passengers is not over one hundred and sixty pounds. The cost for carrying a barrel of rosin over same road does not exceed one dollar, and that is full enough. The weight of this barrel is not less than three hundred pounds. The space occupied by the barrel is as much as that by the passenger. It requires persons to put it on and take it off the cars, frequently has to be stored, and the company is responsible for it while in its charge. Here we have one charge of ten dollars and the other one dollar, and the only difference between the transportation afforded is in the character of the car in which the two are carried. The passenger requires nothing but his seat; no handling, no storage, no responsibility, and yet pays ten times as much as the barrel. We know there should be a proper allowance for the accommodation afforded the passenger; but that it should be *ten* times as great no reasonable person ought to assert. Now, look at the interest of the road. Say that daily four passenger cars pass over it. The capacity is, say for two hundred and forty persons. If they were filled, at three dollars each passenger, the receipts would be eight hundred and forty dollars. The receipts of the road now from travel, we are satisfied, does not exceed, if it reaches, the half of that amount. What thinking person does not know that, if a man could go back and forth over that road for three dollars, the cars would be filled, and that receipts would be up to the amount stated? In the way of freights every inducement seems to be offered for carrying away from our own markets produce in large quantities, while obstacles are actually placed in the way of the small producer of every article for getting a quick market. What here injures the producer reflects with double force upon the inhabitants of our own towns and cities. What is charged upon poultry in bringing it even short distances causes it to sell for from twenty-five to fifty per cent. over its country price. The same of every other article demanded by the daily wants of communities. The season for active work is rapidly approaching, and we urge our railroad authorities to do all that wisdom and accommodating spirit can suggest to remedy the evils which so sorely press upon every class of our own people, and which go to enrich the capitalists of distant places.

If the Railroad managers can throw satisfactory light on what now seems so obscure, we shall be glad to give them the use of our columns.

Woman and the Ballot.

If space in our columns would permit, we would print, without comment, the whole of a paper recently read before a labor association in New York. It is from the pen of the gifted Miss Beecher, and its sentiments are cordially commended to the thinking men and women of our country. Taking a comprehensive view of woman's nature, her duties, her capacities, and her present condition, Miss Beecher seizes at once the *practical idea* and presents it with a force so strong, and in a light so clear, that all must be convinced of the correctness of her views. She is not willing that woman shall be the mere slave of man; she does not wish her sex only to be the plaything of man's passion, but if associated with him in the holiest state to which she can reach here below, that of wife, she shall be able to fill the station in all its requirements. If single life be her choice or her lot, that she may accept it with womanly modesty and with womanly self-respect and dignity. She would have woman in all conditions of life made *practically* acquainted with certain businesses of life. Let her be as well prepared for the prosecution of those pursuits, as the young men of the country are for the ordinary occupations in which they engage. Miss Beecher does not *aspire* to step beyond the bounds of modest propriety, nor does she ask that woman shall unsex themselves, but, like a true woman, she would have her sex equal to the ordinary demands of life, equal to duties which nature and society, religion and necessity may impose upon her. We heartily concur with Miss B., that no woman is fit to be a *wife* 'till she has a proper knowledge of the duties of a home, any more than a man has a right to practice medicine 'till he has acquired a suitable proficiency in that science. Extending her idea, woman must be made practically acquainted with the offices and duties for which they are fitted by nature. That thus prepared to do for themselves, individual respect will be maintained, outward temptation will be avoided, and happiness secured in the position of either doubly blessed matron or singly blessed maiden. With such education, such preparation, and with such endowments as nature has showered upon them, there will be no need for the *ballot* to protect them, for they, influencing us with love and wisdom, we will only reflect their inspirations.

EX PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S prospects for election to the United States Senate from Tennessee are improving. It is said to be well known that his most formidable competitor, Hon. Baily Payton, has withdrawn his name, and is giving Mr. Johnson a warm support.

THE EVENING HERALD is the name of a new paper just started in Norfolk, Va., by S. D. Pool, Esq., late of the "Newbern Journal of Commerce." It is really a well arranged sheet, gotten up with taste and judgment. We wish friend Pool success in his new enterprise. Subscription price six dollars per year.

THERE was quite a water panic in Philadelphia on Saturday last, on account of a report gaining credence that the chief engineer had issued a notice to the effect that the supply of water would cease from Fairmount reservoir after 1 o'clock p. m. The Philadelphia *Telegraph* of Saturday evening says:

"There is no truth in this report. Mr. Graff hopes, by bringing all his resources into operation, to continue a moderate supply of water from Fairmount for a short time to come, possibly until the much wished-for rain sets in. The public are cautioned to use the strictest economy in the use of water for their own sakes. Considerable aid has been furnished in the continued supply of water by the partial stoppage of the mills on the Schuylkill and Fairmount dam to Flat Rock.

"Pursuant to orders issued by the Mayor on the 17th instant, the police of the different districts on Saturday morning visited the occupants of the houses on their beats, and cautioned them against any unnecessary use of the aqueous fluid yclept Schuylkill water."

THE Gettysburg reunion meeting took place at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on the 23d instant. It seems that the meeting was but slimly attended by ex-Confederate officers.

Col. Walter Harrison, of Richmond, Virginia, Adjutant General of General Pickett's division during and after the operations around Gettysburg, is the only one that had arrived there. General R. E. Lee, on the 5th of August, wrote to the secretary of the Battle-Field Memorial Association that he had received an invitation to be present for the purpose of marking upon the ground by enduring memorials of granite the positions and movements of the armies on the field, and adds:

"My engagements will not permit me to be present. I believe if there I could not add anything material to the information existing on that subject. I think it wisest, moreover, not to keep open the sores of war, but to follow the example of those nations who endeavored to obliterate the marks of civil strife, and to commit to oblivion the feelings it engendered." General Fitzhugh Lee said in reply to the invitation extended to him, which letter was sent through General R. E. Lee: "It will not be in my power to be present, but any information I possess will be cheerfully rendered. If the nation is to continue as a whole it is better to forget and forgive rather than perpetuate in granite proofs of its civil wars."

Politics.

Cropping out all over the State are evidences of scallawags trying to "hedge."—They mounted the Radical hobby, and finding now that the insecure jade is about to flounder to the utter demolition of all on its back, they are trying in every conceivable way to extricate themselves from inevitable disaster. First, not a formal renunciation, but a polite adieu by the Governor and his organ to carpet-baggers. Then overtures, of the most insinuating character, to form a *new party*, come forth from all conceivable sources. Now we think there is not the slightest necessity, in fact it will be in everyway injudicous to start political excitement under any phase. The people of the State have more important matters in hand, inasmuch as no election can take place for nearly a year. It will be to the interest of all the good citizens of the State to refrain from political discussions until we see that there is a necessity for it. Those who are capable of bringing about changes which will benefit the State can and will ponder what is right should be done, but they will mature their thoughts and perfect their plans far better when not biased by the excitement of heated discussion, and when the appropriate time shall arrive these matters can and will be properly presented. We are aware that quaking carpet-bag and scallawag officials who have been foisted into posts which they dishonor, are anxious, not for benefit to the State, but to secure place and pelf to themselves, that an unallayed excitement may keep up the phrenzy of the ignorant masses, so that the short comings and crooked ways of these officials may not be effectually exposed and at the proper time rebuked by popular sentiment.

North Carolina has nothing to gain by political excitement. Her material interest demands the attention of all her people. To that let us give the next nine months. We can then ask the people to come out in their might and, looking only to our own honor, and our own prosperity, hurl from place the creatures who have misrepresented the people, brought disrespect upon the credit of the State, and published their own incompetency and disgrace. We take the liberty to say to our contemporaries of the press, and to our whole people, that we ought to accept no terms coming from such unreliable heads as now misguide and misrule the affairs of the State. They have "been weighed and found wanting." We cannot permit them to continue to control, and we here repudiate the idea of such an affiliation. We are willing to bury dead issues, but we cannot permit our enemies to decide what are these issues. Principles are immutable. Policies may change, and necessities may demand concessions, but principle, honor and necessity all require that, in the future, there shall be no resurrection from the political death which will ensue at the next election to this swarm of pestiferous adventurers which calamity has spewed upon the State.

Wilmington and Charlotte.

It seems to us that too much has been said and is being said in regard to a supposed rivalry between Wilmington and Charlotte. There cannot possibly be any commercial conflict between them in regard to the completion and management of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. It is alike to the interest of both of these cities as well as Lincolnton, Rutherfordton and other places along the road, that it should be completed as early as possible. All are united to this end. There was, very properly, some differences of opinion, and some personal preferences in regard to the re-organization of the road, but with that over, all discussion should have ceased, and certainly all exhibition of feeling should have ended.

Believing that Wilmington is more interested in the completion of this road than any other point on it, and having subscribed more liberally than any other place, we thought we ought to have had a controlling influence in its management. So far as politics were concerned, we had no preference, or rather as a whole, we preferred the Holden appointees to those of Superintendent Harris, but as a business transaction, we preferred the latter. We believed that the control of the management of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad belonged to Wilmington, as much as that of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad belonged to Norfolk, or the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad belonged to Baltimore, or the Richmond, Danville and Piedmont Railroad belonged to Richmond, and that it was for the best interests of all that its chief officers and offices should remain here. In this we may have been mistaken. It may have been our local prejudices and interests, but we were honest in our error, if error it was.

In the next place we did not believe Dr. Sloan was the proper person to be made President of this Road, regardless of the place of his residence. We gave our reasons for this opinion with a frankness which at least should have been met by his friends with equal frankness, and not by ill-humored attacks upon this paper.

Before the reorganization, with these opinions, it was our duty to do all we could in an honorable way to prevent the consummation of the schemes of Governor Holden. And we desire to say here, with the development of the business advantages to the Road, in connection with the appropriations by the State, that we heartily approve the decision of the Stockholders in voting Dr. Sloan and his Board into office, although our sympathies and our convictions as to the law are with the other party. Yet, before the meeting, and after the first day's proceedings, we believed it to be our duty to turn the minds of the Stockholders to the sectional aspect which the contest was assuming. In doing so we copied one or two notices from the Charlotte papers *without comment*. Thus far have we shown an "arrogant and dictatorial spirit" in this matter. What we have done was with a wish to promote the welfare of the Road and of Wilmington, and we must certainly express our surprise that our loyalty to our home should have met with such ill-humored attacks from the *Democrat*, whose earnestness in all that is calculated to benefit North Carolina, and *especially Charlotte*, has given that paper an enviable reputation throughout the State. When we labored in our feeble way for what we still believe was for the advantage of Wilmington, and what was but her just rights in the premises, we are met not only with opposition by that paper, which we expected and admire, but in a spirit and form which we did not expect, and was certainly not warranted by anything which we had written or felt.

If the editor of the *Democrat* and the people of Charlotte do not endorse our *unaided* efforts to take care of the welfare of our City in this matter, then have we mistaken the spirit and enterprise which is fast making Charlotte one of the foremost cities of the State. We assure him and them that we have long admired their spirit and enterprise, sufficiently large and comprehensive to embrace the entire State, but not so unselfish or mercenary as to forget or forsake their own homes. If in attempting to emulate what we have admired in them we have fallen under the ban of their displeasure, we can contemplate it with the same satisfaction with which we read their compliments to others who have thought best to pursue a different course. We have done what we thought was right and are sustained by an approving conscience, and we believe by the unanimous approval of the people of Wilmington.

In so far as the *Democrat* has left the impression that we have been influenced by any prejudice to Charlotte, it has done us injustice; in so far as it is thought our aim was to protect the interests of Wilmington, we have been fairly represented. We trust that we are fully understood in this matter.

N. C. REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE AGENCY.—We were pleased to meet here yesterday with Capt. J. G. Hester of Raleigh, President of the North Carolina Real and Personal Estate Agency, who is here on business for his Company. We are informed by him that the Agency is in a flourishing condition, the most sanguine expectations of its friends bidding fair to be fully realized. As an evidence of this he exhibited an article from the Raleigh papers giving a report of the sale by auction in that city recently, of 10 shares stock of the Company, which brought $340. When it is considered that of this 10 shares, the par value of which is $100 per share, only 10 per cent. or $100, on the whole, ha sbeen called in, it will be readily believed that the Company is doing well and that there is no better stock in the market than that of the N. C. Real and Personal Estate Agency.

PROBABLE MURDER.—A difficulty occurred at the plantation of Dr. S. S. Satchwell, near Rocky Point, on Saturday last, between Geo. W. Anderson, and another man, name not ascertained, both colored, in which the latter was seriously if not fatally injured. Anderson was yesterday arrested and lodged in jail at this place, to await the result of the other's injuries.

MURDER.—From passengers arriving in this city last evening, we learn that a white man named Griffin was killed at his place of business at W[illia]ker's Turnout, on the W. & W. R., yesterday morning. It would seem that a party of four negroes, acting under authority of a warrant issued by another negro who claimed to be a magistrate, attempted to arrest Mr. Griffin, who, refusing to acknowledge the validity of the warrant, was shot dead by them in his own store. The negroes then took to the woods, and at last accounts had not been arrested.

From the Weldon News.

Report of Mr. W. T. Atkinson.

The European Agent of the N. C. Immigration Association.

The reading public of Eastern North Carolina is aware of the fact that Mr. W. F. Atkinson, the gentleman who has been acting as European Agent for the N. C. Immigration, Association, returned to this country some two months since, after having spent some six months in Switzerland and Germany engaged in laying before the people of those countries the advantages which North Carolina offers as a home, both to the settler and the laborer, and in endeavoring to induce the great tide of emigration that is flowing from there to come this way. This gentleman, on Monday night last, laid before the Executive Committee a report of operations while abroad, which report is most satisfactory. It is true that, owing to serious difficulties which Mr. A. had to encounter, he was unable to import the number of immigrants desired, but he asserts that a good feeling is now pervading both the Swiss and German people toward North Carolina, and that now, with proper management, both good laborers and settlers can be brought into our midst in abundance.

From the subjoined extract from Mr. Atkinson's report it will be seen that a powerful effort was made to kill off the undertaking which he had in charge, and in this counteracting movement the Raleigh *Standard* figured no unimportant part. Says the report:

"We arrived in Switzerland on the 31st of December last. A few days thereafter we began our operations, meeting with success. About the middle of February, however, there appeared in the different newspapers in Switzerland several malicious articles giving false statements concerning the location, soil, climate, etc., of North Carolina. Also an article which appeared originally in the Raleigh Standard, and translated into the German language, stating that the Swiss emigrants already settled in North Carolina were treated worse than slaves, and advising all to keep away from that State. These reports had a very bad effect upon our operations, as out of one hundred and twenty emigrants who were in readiness to go, only sixty-one could be induced to accompany Mr. Troub to North Carolina, and this number was reduced to only fifty-four before they embarked on the vessel.

"During the whole month of March reports and rumors of all kinds were constantly circulated, keeping the country agitated, and consequently very little was, in fact almost nothing could be, done until those ill rumors could be corrected, which, by the aid of the Hon. C. A. Page, United States' Consul at Zurich, (to whom I am indebted for many courtesies,) and a young Swiss girl, Anna Bowngartner, who accompanied us from Goldsboro', we finally succeeded in doing."

Mr. Atkinson reviews the question of immigration in an able and earnest manner. Says he:

"Allow me here to say a few words in reference to immigration. It was a paralizing blow suddenly inflicted upon the industry of our State that deprived us of our olden-time labor system. It left many of our people penniless, and thousands with scarcely the means to support their families and pay the taxes on their lands. For more than four years our farmers have struggled with all the difficulties and embarrassments consequent upon so violent a revolution, and so discouraging is the prospect before them at present, that there are but few who do not wish to sell or rent their estates. Some have been anxiously expecting an influx of population from other States, which Northern politicians have promised us, to take the place of labor they had destroyed. But they will wait and watch in vain. The North and West have abundant and profitable employment for all their labor and capital.

"The productive labor of a State is the main pillar of its greatness; and, I firmly believe that our association will lay the foundation for it. Let it be done and let us get such materials that neither time nor future revolutions shall again so utterly prostrate it. It may require years of labor, patient and systematical toil, to rebuild what was so easily and rashly destroyed. But let us not remain idle! Let us not wait for it to come to us, but let us continue to seek it in the populous countries of Europe.

* * * * * * *

I think both Home and Foreign Agencies should be established, and will only state now in brief and general terms the principal objects and its advantages derived therefrom. It is a well known fact, at least I have found it so in my travels, that agricultural labor is so abundant in many parts of Europe as scarcely to be able to earn a scanty subsistence—that this surplus population is always anxious to emigrate—that much of it is a very desirable population on account of its industry and frugality, its intelligence and early qualifications for citizenship. This tide of foreign immigration never fails to enrich the country it overflows; it has, in fact, made the West and North-West great, wealthy and powerful. Intelligent and industrious white labor is, in my opinion, all that North Carolina wants to enable her to regain her former prosperity and influence.

With a general Agency at home, a live Agent abroad to direct this business with a few intelligent foreigners, Agents at well selected points, to spread among the laboring classes of Europe correct information as to the advantages of a settlement in our State, and especially if those European agents were furnished, through the home office, with contracts printed in the German and English language, from such of our farmers as may desire immigrants, at fixed and fair prices, or with contracts to lease and to rent lands, so that the immigrant would be guaranteed certain employment and homes upon their arrival in this country, I think that a great many of the class desired could be induced to come into our midst without any charge, either to individuals or to the Society. I may here add that this seems to be an auspicious time for the Association to act in this matter, as an unusual discontent seems to pervade the working and middle classes of Europe; and large numbers are now preparing to seek a more congenial country."

We will add that the Executive Committee will soon appoint some suitable person as Agent of the Association, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Atkinson, and that it is their intention to place the Society in a condition this fall that will enable it to induce into the State a very large number of immigrants, the laboring classes and settlers from Europe, at little or no cost to us, and capitalists from every direction—it being their first object to induce immigration into our midst from every quarter.

We invite the attention of the press of the Eastern part of the State to the suggestions to be found in the extracts taken from Mr. Atkinson's report.

The first examinations of women under the new regulation admitting them to Cambridge (England) University have resulted in a triumph for the sex. Thirty-six candidates presented themselves and twenty-five were accepted, and several of these received special marks of distinction in various branches, such as arithmetic, religious knowledge, and languages.

Broadway, New York city, has at last been repaved, at an expense of $453,924.

DEDICATION OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—A large and intelligent congregation assembled in the chaste and elegant little Lutheran Church on Sunday morning to see consummated that hope which has inspired its adherents with so much energy and zeal for the last eleven years, in the completion of their house of worship. The services, though for the most part conducted in German, were pronounced and conducted in such an impressive style that it seemed to impart to even those who were unacquainted with the language, that reverential respect which is always the offspring of christian love and charity. The four ministers called to perform the ceremony, the Rev. Mr. Burnheim, from Mt. Pleasant; Rev. Mr. Burnheim, of Charlotte; Rev. Mr. Miller, of Charleston; and Rev. Mr. Julian, of Comyany Shops, entered the church from the front door, followed by the Vestry, beginning at that place to dedicate the church, proceeding up the aisle to the pulpit and going through their form in the German language.

After reading a lesson from the book of worship and then the Xth Chap. of St. Luke in the English language, Rev. Mr. Burnheim proceeded to preach from the Xth Chap. 23d and 24th verses of St. Luke, setting forth in very eloquent language the peculiarities and advantages of his denomination, adducing from scripture authority for their doctrine of consubstantiation, and the immediate presence of Christ with his people, gathered together for worship, claims for his church to be the Mother of all protestant Churches, dating from the issuance of ninety-five theses by Martin Luther in the year of 1511, and adhering strictly in their doctrines and forms of worship to the letter of the Holy Bible. He mentioned as a matter of information to his people, to encourage them in their great work, that out of eighty millions protestant souls forty-seven millions were Lutherans, and that Queen Victoria's family, though in form Episcopalians, worshipped privately in a Lutheran Chapel. Mr. Burnheim spoke in a fluent and forcible manner, in the English as well as the German languages, proving what he laid down as facts, from history and the Bible. There were three services held in the Church on Sunday, and we hope that it will be the good fortune of the Lutherans to get as pastor a man possessing as much cultivated learning as well as the christian charity that Mr. Burnheim seemed to possess through the whole of the services, saying that if there were any in his congregation of a persuasion other than his own, that they would throw around his words, which were necessary to be said on such an occasion, "the mantle of charity and not regard him as egotistical.

SAM PATCH OUTDONE.

A Leap from a Railway Train under Full Speed—Marvelous Adventure of a Negro Woman.

One of the most remarkable leaps ever recorded, was made yesterday evening by a negro woman, a passenger on the Memphis bound train, within a few miles from the city. The affair would be incredible (indeed, we can scarcely credit it as it is,) were it not attested by a score or two of passengers, from whom we learn the following particulars of the adventure: A negro woman got on the train at Grand Junction and asked the conductor to put her out at a farm house about ten miles from Memphis. She said she could not remember the name of the place, nor could she so describe it that the conductor could recognize it, so he told her to keep a sharp lookout, and let him know when they were approaching it.

Thus instructed, the woman, who is described to be as black as old Nick's riding boots, took her seat forward and kept her eye skinned for her stopping place. When about twelve miles from town the conductor started into the rear car, forgetting all about Dinah, let the engineer pull the throttle wide open and come townward "a howling." When he got near the door of the second car, he seated himself beside a passengar and commenced a pleasant chat, from which he was startled by seeing the wench come tearing aft through the car.—As she passed him and slung open the door, he grabbled at her dress but missed it, and in another second she had reached the platform and jumped off—the train going at lightning speed!

The astonished passengers and conductor saw for a moment a confused mass of calico, red brogans and black legs flash in air and vanish instantly as the train sped on. The horrified conductor jumped for the bell rope and gave a pull that made the engineer jump for the reverse lever and whistle down the breaks as if a ninety car train was coming on a down grade in the opposite direction at sixty miles an hour.

To cut a long story short, as soon as possible the train was stopped and backed up to where the "unfortunate colored female" took her leap, as was confidently expected, into eternity, and where they thought to find her mangled remains.

But they were mistaken. The remains were found, it is true, but there was not much mangling about them. She was stunned a little, and had a batch of wool knocked off the top of her head, and there was an awful dent in the ground where she hit, but further than this no damage seemed to have been done.

The conductor made a double of hands hustle her into the baggage car, and the train came on to this city. When it reached the depot, the woman was "all right," jumped out of the car and walked off as if nothing had happened.

The Pressure in the San Francisco Money Market.

Charges Against Secretary Boutwell.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 19.—Vice-President Colfax, Senator Stewart and others have appealed to Secretary Boutwell to allow drafts on the Sub-Treasury at New York to relieve the money stringency here. The appeal remains unanswered. It has transpired that Secretary Boutwell permitted the firm to draw funds from the Sub-Treasury here, thus taking advantage of the public necessity. His action is denounced by the press and viewed with indignation by the community.

Four ships cleared yesterday for Liverpool with 132,000 sacks of wheat.

To be Revived.

According to the Citizen and Round Table, there is a possibility that Hon. Edmund Burke of New Hampshire, will revive the National Intelligencer as a Democratic paper, and will issue the first number upon the opening of the ensuing session of Congress.

The Viceroy of Egypt gives diamonds to Schneider and buys paste jewelry for his wives.

IMPORTANT PROJECT FOR WILSON.—We learn that the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, through the influence of their enterprising President and Superintendent, have determined to run a branch from their road to some point on the Neuse. They will begin their survey immediately from this point and their engineer is now on the ground. Whether they will build the branch from this point through Green depends upon the encouragement received from these two counties. We are assured if the people in these counties will assist liberally the company pledge them the branch road.

The above, a clipping from the Wilson *Plaindealer*, is substantially correct. The authorities of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad have determined to construct a line from Wilson to the navigable waters of the Neuse river, near the mouth of Contentnea creek, passing through the rich valleys of the Big and Little Contentnea, thus giving a direct and cheap connection with Newbern from the North, as well as from Wilmington, an arrangement which the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad has never yet been able to effect by way of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad.

Yes, strange as it may appear to those of our people who are advocates of free trade, the management of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad have always refused to make up a through schedule of rates on freight from Wilmington or from Norfolk and points beyond on goods which the Newbern merchants are daily purchasing for home consumption, thereby endeavoring to force everything to be carried through by the steamship line from Newbern to New York, which is a manifest injury to the road and its stockholders. The rates on this Atlantic road are high, as are also those by steamship line, and producers are beginning to find out these facts. And not only do the producer and consumer suffer, but the merchant also, and, in choosing between two evils, the steamship line is generally selected. Freights by steamship between this point and New York have been very much reduced in consequence of the competition by rail, and if the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad would enter into a proportional schedule arrangement with the Wilmington and Weldon and other roads, either the New York and Newbern steamship rates would soon fall a large per centage or else produce would be sent from Newbern to Norfolk and Wilmington, and from there points North at a less cost than would be charged from Newbern, direct to New York, by steamship.

The proposed branch of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad will surely be built, and will be in running order at no distant day. In construction it will be somewhat different from the build of ordinary railroads, but will be what is called at the North, a surface railroad for agricultural purposes. A similar road will probably be undertaken before long from some point on the line of the old road, say from Burgaw, to Jacksonville, in Onslow county, another from Warsaw to Fayetteville, via Clinton, and still another from Magnolia to Kenansville.

All of this the Company hope to do, but to effect it, private enterprise must also contribute its share. This can be easily done and without the actual outlay of money. Let the farmers along the proposed agricultural lines, subscribe to the stock, and make payment for the same in cross ties and grading, and let their subscription be, too, in alternate tracks of land, which, wild and unmarketable as they are now, will be trebled and quadrupled in value by the running through them of a railroad. When this is done by the land owners, the branch company can be formed, and under the amended charter of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, they can then issue their bonds, mortgaging these lands and the graded road, to raise the money to purchase the light iron with which the road is to be laid. The mother road, (the Wilmington and Weldon) will endorse these bonds and thus secure to them a ready sale. Then, when the branch is completed, the old road will contract with the new one for its operation, the former furnishing the cars and the light engines with which to work it.

We hope that the people of the surrounding counties, and especially of those districts through which these branches are to pass, will come forward and give every aid to their construction. The sections through which they will pass are rich in agricultural wealth, and only a means of reaching a market is now needed to develop them. Land owners can well afford to subscribe liberally, as the running of these lines will raise to a fair price the value of lands which are now comparatively worthless.

In a letter just published, Brownlow writes the following:

The Legislature, though not Republican is not Democratic; and therefore will not elect Andrew Johnson to the Senate, but will fall back upon some such Conservative, old-line Whig, as Governor Neill S. Brown or Bailie Peyton; and, in my judgment, adopt the Fifteenth Amendment.

Tribute of Respect.

COLUMBIAN HALL,
TRINITY COLLEGE, N. C.

At a meeting of the Columbian Literary Society, held Monday evening, the 16th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it hath pleased Almighty God, in his inscrutable wisdom, to remove from our midst our late highly esteemed fellow-student and beloved comrade, Julien E. Leach, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we deeply deplore his untimely death, we at the same time bow in humble submission to His divine will, who, in goodness and mercy, doeth all things well.

Resolved, That in the death of Julien E. Leach, our Society has lost one of its most useful members; our Alma Mater one of her most gifted sons, and the social circle one of its brightest charms.

Resolved, That while we ineffably regret the close of a life so bright with youthful anticipations, and earnest with the promises of a glorious future, we feel that he has exchanged the ocean of time for that river of eternal life, whose source is in the glory of God.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family our sincerest simpathies in this, their hour of anguish, and assure them that while they bewail the departure of a faithful son, we mourn the loss of an inestimably precious friend.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, as typical of the sorrow which the insatiate Archer has occasioned in our midst.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and also to the Wilmington Journal and Raleigh Sentinel, with a request for the publication of the same.

L. H. MCCLAMMY,
H. B. ADAMS,
H. W. NORRIS,
Committee.

OF MILLS—HORRIBLE DEATH.—that the mills owned by Col. J. situated on the east Forks of Pig-, Haywood county, were burned t Saturday night. The miller, ge Bryson, perished in the flames. osed that the miller fell asleep e night in question, while the grinding, and the fire originated mill stones after the grain was onel Cathey's loss is estimated to ls of $10,000. Mr. Bryson was a , and leaves a large family.

Raleigh *Standard.*

ENITENTIARY COMMISSION adjourn-nrday afternoon. We learn they general plan of the building and s for the immediate commence-perations. Mr. L. T. Schofield elected architect of the building, Wm. J. Hicks, a skilful architect y, was elected Assistant, and will immediate supervision of the is the intention of the Commis-ish the work with all prudent dis-Raleigh *Sentinel.*

eriff of Jones county has offered of $200 for the re-capture of the are supposed to be the murder-Sheriff of said county, M. L.

arlotte papers are discussing the e of building a railroad to Lan-South Carolina, with a view of mmunication with Charleston, di-a little to take in Sumter, and g with the South Carolina Road. g was to have been held at Char-the 9th, but it was postponed 19th of September next.

SEWING MACHINE.—Every year e long sought perfect type-setting is invented. The latest is the in-f a man in Raleigh, and is ap-y Mr. Seaton Gales and Governor who assert their belief in its ility. The name of the new instru-hich is called "The Wild Goose ting Machine," excites suspicion, inventor is sanguine, and he to furnish forthwith an accom-type distributor, the two ma-t to cost more than four hundred

FROST.—The Wahalla (S. C.) of the 13th instant, says: "We n informed that heavy frosts have ring the last few nights in what as Horse Cove, N. C. Frost in Quite early."

entinel says that in 1850 $4,000 lected as the county and State Wake county—in 1869 there will $82,304 10 collected. The latter form an amount larger than was the State in any one year from nation of the government up to his is a beautiful commentary dical administration of affairs.

OD PLIGHT.—Mr. R. O. Edwards, demanly Agent of the Roanoke e, who has just returned from a the Scotland Neck section, and ts the farming interests in that as being in good condition. The ve not suffered srom rain, and the will consequently reap a handsome their year's labor. Great incon-has, however, been experienced equence of the boats not running ction with this place, as the far-pplies were being obtained by this Roanoke *News,*

RM AT HALIFAX.—The town of and immediate vicinity was visited ht storm on Tuesday evening, a in being accompanied with a wind w down several small buildings, ees and turned over a few yard During the prevalence of the e lightning struck a tree in the rrounding the Masonic building. erial loss was sustained by the Roanoke *News.*

ontinued drouth in some sections ounty is exceedingly alarming.— cases the crops have already suf-o much to ever make anything, uld it now prove seasonable. This a terrible blow to the farmers thus , as upon this year's crop, to a or less extent, depended the farm-ation from present ruin.

Roanoke *News.*

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.—There is a ss living on Mattamuskeet Lake, ounty, who is one hundred and years old. This old woman is e and active and has a full com-f her faculties. She is, probably, st person in the country.

Newbern *Journal of Commerce.*

LAINY.—A merchant in this City us a written circular which was n by a party in New York, propos-ell him imitation Notes of U. S. y. The writer states that he has 0 of the counterfeits on hand which dispose of in packages of $200 for We merely mention the matter to ple on their guard. We do not e name and address of the New scal for fear some fool might be d to try the experiment of using feit money.—Charlotte *Democrat.*

HARGES IN BANKRUPTCY.—The fol-discharges in bankruptcy were by the Hon. Geo. W. Brooks, of the U. S. District Court, at term at Salisbury:

in County—Newton J. Speares.
e—Jas. M. Johnston, Rob't F. John-homas H. Gaither, Thomas Tucker, n Bailey.
lenburg—James B. Robinson, W. iston.
in—J. G. McConnaughey, W. G. ly, T C. McNeely, A. S. Young.
ell—Henry C. Eccles.
oln—Winslow A. Smith.
on—James F. Taylor, M. T. Moye, Wright, Willie Wamn, Jesse Farmer, 3. Daniel and Adam Tredwell.
Hanover—George McDuffie, Chas. an, Samuel Witcover and Adolphus ver.
olin—James E. Kea and Wm. T. l.
yne Malchus K. Crawford.
den—David F. Flowers.

TE FAIR—INTERESTING FEATURES.—attle, the President of the North na Agricultural Society, has, in pur-e of a resolution of the Society, re-d gentlemen versed on particular ts of agricultural, &c., interest, to apers on such subjects before the y at its annual meeting, during Fair Several have, we learn, responded bly.

ong others, R. F. Hoke, who was and raised in the midst of iron works ead a paper on the "Crowberry Iron," o be found in enormous deposits in ell county, and found by experience equal to the Dunemora Iron of Swe-This will no doubt be an able and ctive paper.

e of the most valuable essays will be ol. John S. Dancey, one of the most enlightened cotton planters of Edgecombe and an editor of the Reconstructed Farmer. His theme will be "the best manure for cotton, including the best mode of making compost heaps." Those of our planters who desire to rival Edgecombe farmers will do well to give careful heed to Col. Dancy's advice.

Fruit growing will undoubtedly be a great element in the future prosperity of North Carolina. Rev. C. W. Westbrook, one of founders of the Westbrook Nurseries of Guilford, and who may be said to have been born under an apple tree and cradeled en peach blossoms, will read a paper on "Fruit-Growing in Middle North Carolina.

His instructions on such matters will have all the more value because he has been all his life in Guildford and Warren counties, engaged in *paactical* pomological experiments and researches.

Raleigh *Standard.*

STATESVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

Exploring party—Visit to Blowing Rock, Fair View, Negro Mountain—Grand Father Moun tain, etc.—Grand View of the Eclipse.

STATESVILLE, Aug. 19, 1869.

Messrs. Editors:—Being somewhat a rover, and desiring to revisit our Mountain region, and learning from a friend that a Mountain party from Statesville was in contemplation, and acting on the adage that a setting hen gets no fatter fast, I hastily gathered up my effects, and on the 1st instant found myself rattling under arches and whistling through bridges, and after a ride of a day and night, with the usual delay in Goldsboro and Salisbury, reached my destination. After kind greetings by acquaintances, the conversation naturally led to the aforesaid party. They only wanted one man more to complete the programme and I was that person, that I had to go and no excuse was admissable. Of course I was at their service, and preparation began instanter. My purpose is to tell of the counties passed through, what was seen, and how I, or rather we, enjoyed the tour.

Our wagons covered, packed, and the fair sex cared for comfortably, for we had a bevy of the fairest in trust, the word was given and the journey began, anticipating one of the gayest of gay times. A supply of provisions for two weeks was on board and we supposed abundant at that, but we found that the nearer the mountains we drew, the better our appetites grew, and in a few days we had to replenish our stock.

We crossed the Brushy mountains in Alexander county, through Kilby's Gap.—At this point we thought the view splendid, but on our return did not deem it such, having witnessed so many magnificent sights. We passed through Taylorsville, the county seat of Alexander, an unsightly place, and on the third day arrived at Wilkesboro', in Wilkes county. This place appears to be very old and in a dilapidated condition.

Leaving Wilkesboro' we camped on the banks of Reddis river, a beautiful mountain stream; it being Saturday night, and man and beast somewhat fatigued, we *rested* till Monday, when we moved onward. During the day we crossed the Blue Ridge through Reddis River Gap—a very good view is to be had from this point—the Pilot mountain was plainly visible. Again descended, we found ourselves in Ashe. Here the weather was very different from that experienced on former days—*frost* three mornings successively—the corn blades, green, bordered with a brownish hue, gave evidence of the damage done. From As he we journeyed into Watauga, thence to Caldwell. Jefferson, county seat of Ashe, and Boon, of Watauga, and Lenoir, of Caldwell, were visited. We were much pleased with Jefferson and Lenoir—the latter is a beautiful town. While at Jefferson we visited "Negro Mountain," at whose base the town is situated. The name is derived from the fact, that years gone by several negroes absconded, and when found years after, they were comfortably living in a natural stone house on this mountan. The road up this mountain is rugged and steep, and we were compelled to rest before reaching the pinnacle, from which mountains in Virginia can be seen. Two flourishing schools, male and female, are at Lenoir. The female college is a fine structure and the campus is beautiful.

Before reaching Lenoir we again cross the Blue Ridge through Watauga gap.—On the top of the Ridge we saw one of Kirk's strongholds. The fort consisted of a log hut surrounded by a stockade, with openings for rifles. He and his raiders might have been easily captured by cutting off their supplies. Two hundred yards from this fort is a perfect curiosity called "Blowing Rock." This rock hangs over a precipice several hundred feet above the tops of the trees. A current of air is constantly blowing upwards, so that you may cast your hat downwards and the current returns it to you promptly. It is on the line between Caldwell and Watauga counties. "Fair View" is indeed a fair view, from it you can see, as it were, "all the kingdoms of the world." Table Rock, near Morganton, the Black Mountains, and Grand Father Mountain are visible, besides other peaks of less notoriety.

During the entire trip milk and honey flowed, the former without price, both butter and sweet milk, and when called for was served out by the bucket full. Nice sweet butter at twenty cents per pound. Cheese was plentiful, and the inner man fared sumptuously.

The prevailing drought extends through all the country visited. One man said but two light showers, insufficient to lay the dust, had fallen since the planting of corn. The farmers are engaged in haycuring, and we noticed some of them employ machinery for mowing.

The great novelty of this age was on exhibition during our trip, and we were fortunate in having a good position to observe it. On the banks of Reddi's river, surrounded by mountains, the sight was grand, but I shall not attempt a description. The eclipse was total, and so dark the stars peeped out to witness the scene, and the frogs, too, were fooled for once, and set up a noisy serenade. Our negro driver wanted to know if the sun did that way every day in the mountains.

Well, after thirteen days of unalloyed pleasure, about 9 o'clock in the evening, we reentered Statesville at a rapid pace, with joy in our hearts and songs in our mouths, a set of seedy individuals, as to the boys, our wardrobes in pitiable condition. Clambering over rocks and through brushwood, had proved too much for, "Oh, no, I never mention them," and many a sad rent told the tale of departed pleasure.

ROVER.

The appearance of a drunken Indian with a very ugly looking tomahawk, was the excitement in St. Louis recently.

There are one thousand two hundred male and one hundred and twenty female convicts in Sing Sing penitentiary.

Mountain trout over two feet long have been found in the island streams of California.

From the Galveston News.

Circumstances Attending the Capture of President Davis.

Letter from Hon. J. H. Reagan.

PALESTINE, TEXAS, Aug. 10, 1869.

I find the following passages in what purports to be a speech delivered in the convention of Texas, on the 6th of January, 1869, by Judge L. D. Evans, under the heading, in large letters,

"THEY WANT AN EMPIRE.

"On the fall of Richmond, Jefferson Davis started the Confederate treasury westward, deluding himself with the dream of a trans-Mississippi empire.

"I asked his Postmaster General, Mr. Reagan, how it was that the President of their Confederacy should be caught with his baggage wagons in the awkward plight of being under his wife's cloak. He informed me that Davis had left his trains and struck for the seaboard, when after a day's ride, hearing that the Confederate force had disbanded, and would probably endanger the safety of his family, he returned.

I suspect that Davis feared more for the safety of his Confederate treasury, which he hoped to get safely into Texas, where, had Magruder been able to keep his army together, a nucleus for the material of war would have enabled him to continue the struggle."

The speech containing these passages was extensively circulated through Texas last spring, and was sent to myself and others here. I then intended to call attention to the errors in the above paragraphs, but in my hurry of business, neglected to do so. A new batch of these speeches is now being circulated through the State, and I am favored with a second crop.

On the first paragraph of the above, I have only to say that on the fall of Richmond President Davis did not start "deluding himself with the dream of a trans-Mississippi empire." He left Richmond with the hope of uniting the armies of Generals Lee and Johnston, and with the further hope, after this should be done, of meeting and defeating the armies of Generals Sheridan and Grant before they could form a junction; or, if this could not be done, of occupying the first good defensive line which might be chosen after the junction of the forces of Generals Lee and Johnston. Desperate as the fortunes of war then were for the Confederacy, he had not abandoned the hope of carrying on the struggle east of the Mississippi.

On the second paragraph I have to say that Mr. Davis and his cabinet and staff officers left their baggage wagon and all their personal baggage, except such as each took for himself in his saddle-bags, at Abbeville, South Carolina. The train which carried such supplies as were taken from that to Washington, Georgia, and what funds still remained in the Confederate Treasury, were under the escort of the few remaining cavalry troops. And this train went no further than the latter place. Some days after leaving Washington, Mr. Davis was captured in the Southern part of that State.

While at Danville, Virginia, he learned of the surrender of General Lee, and shortly after he left Charlotte, North Carolina, he learned of the surrender of Gen. Johnston. So it is seen he was not "caught with his baggage wagons;" that he had long before known of the surrender of the armies in that part of the Confederacy; that he had no trains to return to; and that he did not then, for the first time, learn of the disbanding of the Confederate forces as the inducement to his return to his trains.

I have not seen Judge Evans since November, 1865, and do not remember or believe that he ever asked me the question he puts in this paragraph. I am sure I could not have made him the answer he puts in my mouth, for it would have been untrue in fact.

Mr. Davis' family left Richmond in March, perhaps in the early part of that month. Richmond was evacuated on the 2d of April. He did not see his family after they left Richmond until a little before daylight on the 7th of May, when he, happening to hear of them, and that they were in serious danger, accompanied by a few faithful friends, had gone to their relief. He and those friends traveled with his family that day, and camped with them that night. The next morning they separated, but, from inacurate information as to roads, were again by accident thrown together in the evening, and camped together that night, traveled together the next day, and were captured at daylight the next morning, the 10th of May. As he had not previously seen his family after they left Richmond, there was no returning to them.

On the third paragraph I have to say that Judge Evans' suspicions that Mr. Davis feared more for the safety of his Confederate Treasury than for his family, is mere mental speculation without the support of facts. The Confederate treasure at Washington, Georgia, consisted, as was supposed, of some eighty-five thousand dollars in gold, some thirty or thirty-five thousand dollars in silver coin, about the same amount in silver bullion, and between six and seven hundred thousand dollars in Confedate Treasury notes. The silver coin was paid to the troops who were there, so much to each man and officer without reference to rank, as it was too bulky and inconvenient, under the circumstances which surrounded us, to be safely transported to our depositories at Bermuda, Nassau or Liverpool. For the same reason the silver bullion was turned over to a Major Moses of the commissary department, and was left at Washington in an ordinary warehouse. The gold was placed in the hands of two officers of the Confederate Navy, then there, with instructions to convey it, as soon as this could safely be done, to one of the depositories above named. While in prison I saw statements in the New York papers that amounts of gold and of silver bullion corresponding to the above had been captured by the Federal forces. Before leaving Washington I directed the acting treasuer to burn the Confederate Treasury notes above named in the presence of the Secretary of War, General Breckenridge and myself.

Mr. Davis was captured nearly a week after this, in Southern Georgia, and therefore, Judge Evans' suspicions that he cared more for this treasure than for his family are as baseless in truth as they are unmanly and ungenerous in inference.

These passages in that speech seem to have been an awkward attempt in this modified form to revive the exploded story of Mr. Davis being captured in female attire, with bags of gold upon him, invented and used at first to excite against him feelings of ridicule and contempt, and now, after the lapse of nearly four years, revived in Texas, and pressed into service for the purpose of arousing unjust suspicions against former Confederates, and to be used as a means of showing to the people of Texas that they ought to divide the present State into several in order to guard against the designs attributed by Judge Evans to Mr. Davis and others, at the time of the fall of Richmond, of a desire to establish a Trans-Mississippi empire. If the facts presented by Judge Evans for this purpose are ludicrous, what must be thought of his logic, and of his respect for the intelligence of the body he was addressing, and of the people to whom this speech is sent?

In this connection I think it right for me to make a statement in justice to Mr. Davis, which has not heretofore been made public, as far as I know, and a part of which is only known to him and myself:

In coming through South Carolina, he and myself riding ahead of our company passed a cabin on the roadside, when he asked a woman who was standing in the door for a drink of water. On handing it to him she said, "are you President Davis?" On his replying in the affirmative, she said to him, pointing to a little boy barely large enough to walk a little, "that is your namesake, we call him Jeff. Davis." He took from his pocket a gold coin, apparently the size of a three-dollar piece or sovereign, and handing it to her told her to give it to the little boy—saying to me as he rode off that that was his last piece of coin, which he had kept as a sort of keepsake on account of its being a coin seldom seen in this country.

Subsequently, when in company with several members of his Cabinet, the subject of their finances was mentioned, and their poverty was made, among themselves, the subject of passing amusement. Mr. Davis took out his pocket-book and counted, I think, about two hundred and seventy dollars in Confederate treasury notes, then almost entirely worthless, and said, laughingly, that was his fortune in money. He then added, that it was a source of gratification rather than of regret that himself and nearly all the members of his Cabinet had sacrificed their private fortunes in the struggle for the liberty of the people. I will also add, that when it was determined, after the surrender of General Johnston, to transfer the field of military operations to the west of the Mississippi, one of his Cabinet told Mr. Davis that he had money enough to take them both across that river.

These facts are given to show the injustice which has been done to one whose hopes and thoughts and energies were all wholly devoted to the cause, then so dear to us, in which he was engaged; and who, amidst his all engrossing public duties and responsibilities, took no thought of his private fortune or of his personal safety.

I am persuaded that the wise and good and honorable, even among those who thought him wrong in his support of the cause of Southern independence, and imperiled their lives in opposing him on the battle field, will accord to him sincerety of convictions as to the righteousness of the cause in which he was engaged, integrity of purpose, and those great qualities of head and heart which fitted him to be the leader of a heroic people in a great struggle.

I know the time has not yet fully come for explanations like this to be received without offense to the prejudices of many good people, who have only viewed Mr. Davis of late years a public enemy. But I trust now, since that cause has been forever abandoned, the generous and just will see that I but perform a duty to one who, while he is in a distant land, is yet very dear to me and to millions of others in the United States.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. REAGAN.

For the Journal.

Female Teachers.

BY W. W. MYERS, MD.

The rapid progress of our country in all arts and sciences, which indicate a high state of civilization and great individual prosperity, is beyond precedent in the history of nations.

What is the predominant cause of this result? I ascribe the inspiring principle of American greatness to "the superior character of our women." And so it must be, if this progress in civilization is of the true kind, founded on the morality of the Bible. Woman is the appointed preserver of whatever is good and pure and true in humanity. She is the first teacher. Every human being is submitted to her influence at the period when impressions take root and character receives its bias. Hence the condition of woman is the standard by which we estimate the true condition and character of the nation.

It seems hardly necessary to speak of the peculiar adaptedness of female teachers to accomplish this. If the training of the intellect alone were the whole of education it would be difficult to show that woman is not, even for this, superior to the other sex. But when the heart of a child is to be reached, and its conscience made sensitive, when its waywardness is to be restrained, its passions subdued, its confidence enlisted, and its feet led in the right way, it requires no argument to prove that woman possesses, in her gentle manner, her tender sympathies, her looks of kindness, her calm patience, and her characteristic love of childhood, a special and peculiar adaptedness for this delicate and difficult work. What magic power there is in the name of mother! Where lies the secret of that power? It is far deeper than the mere relation she bears to the *existence* of her offspring. It is her agency in the training of her children, her watchful care, her all-enduring patience, her self-sacrificing love, a care, a patience, and a love no less needed in the schoolroom than in the family, and alike efficient in both.

The allusion just made to the agency of female teachers suggests another, to which I shall devote a moments special attention. There would be a greatly increased appreciation of the value of female teaching, and a rapid increase, everywhere, of the proportion of female teachers. The tendency to this result is now visible in these States in which education has made the greatest progress. In Maesachusetts, for example, the proportion is as seven to three. The relative proportion of female teachers is increasing in all the New England States, in New York, and in those portions of the West where education has made the greatest advances. It is one of the best evidences of educational progress—a great fact full of meaning and full of promise.—Woman is coming to occupy her true position in regard to the matter of education, and the advances towards this result will be just as rapid as shall be the progress of public sentiment towards a just conception of the true ends to be sought in education, and the value of moral training with woman's elevating and refining influence in their relation to these ends.

Where shall teachers be found for the myriads of children who must be educated, speedily educated, or lost; worse than lost to their country? Nowhere in numbers making any approach to adequacy, unless the *young women* of the nation come to the rescue. As regards our *young men*, the spirit of gain is the master passion of the times; and nowhere is it more manifest than in those portions of the country where teachers are most wanted. The field of enterprise in our country is boundless; and few *young men* can be found who will turn away from the glittering prize in prospect, to the sober, patience—taxing, thankless business of "*teaching school.*"

But our young women *will* come, they *must* come, and enlightened public sentiment will demand and suitably reward their services; for on them, it is manifest, is to devolve the high duty of becoming the educators of the children of the nation.

Spongecake was recently substituted for bread at a Boston communion service.

An Act to Repuire the Registration of Deeds.

[Passed April 9th, 1869.]

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact,* That all grants of lands in the State, all deeds of conveyance, all powers of attorney, and every other instrument in writing which is required or allowed to be registered within a given time, and have not been proved or registered on or before the first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty nine, under the same rules, regulations and restrictions as heretofore appointed by law; and, when so proved and registered, shall be as good and valid, as if they had been duly proved and registered: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to mortgages and conveyances in trust and to marriage settlements.

SEC. 2. That after the first day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty nine, no deed of conveyance, deed of trust, or mortgage for real or personal estate shall be valid at law to pass any property as against creditors or purchasers for a valuable consideration from the donor, bargainor or mortgagor, but from the registration of such deed of conveyance, deed of trust or mortgage, in the County where the land lieth; or in case of personal estate where the donor, bargainor or mortgagor resides; or in case the donor, bargainor, or mortgagor shall reside out of the State, then in the County when the said personal estate or some part of the same is situate, or in case of choses in action where the donee, bargainee or mortgagee resides.

SEC. 3. That within thirty days after the ratification of this act it shall be the duty of the Secretary to send by mail ten printed copies of the same to the Chairman of the County Commissioners of each County in the State; and the said Chairman shall, within ten days after he receives the same, cause them to be posted at the Court House door and nine other public places in his County.

SEC. 4. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 12th day of April, A. D. 1869.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25—Noon.

The Secretary of war has returned and resumed his duties.

Gov. Senter, of Tennessee, with a party of his friends arrived in the city to-day, to see the President. They proceeded northward in pursuit of him.

Boutwell and Butler will visit the Georgia agricultural fair at Macon.

Dr. Baulds Baker has departed to commence the campaign in Texas.

From Pennsylvania.

GETTYSBURG Aug. 25—Noon.

The identification scheme is a failure. Most of the letters received from prominent Generals deplore the movement as tending to tear open the half-healed sectional wounds.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, Aug. 25—Noon.

The weather continues to be favorable for the crops. Those that have been gathered are in good condition.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—P. M.

The revenue receipts to-day will amount to $315,000.

Commissioner Rawlins' reported return is untrue.

The Capital is still without a Secretary.

Supervisors Emory, of Tennessee, Stanwood, of Mississippi, are here.

John B. Read, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, has obtained a patent for making paper from the cotton plant.

Admiral Poor has gone to New York and will leave for Cuban waters in the return flag ship of the squadron.

The Cubans have advices to the 16th. There has been no important action either in Jordan's or Quesada's departments.

From Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 25—P M.

David McDonald, Judge of the United States District Court, is dead.

From Buffalo, New York.

BUFFALO, Aug. 25—P M.

The United States *versus* U. S. Kimball, for rendering fraudulent returns to the revenue department regardi ng tobacco, was decided in favor of the government. The decision involves the forfeiture of stock and machinery, valued at twenty thousand dollars.

The criminal trial against Kemball commences in October.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, Aug. 25—P M.

The London Times in commenting on the race, says good judges assert that the Harvards showed signs of over-training. The river water men, however, favor the idea that they must win the race. The boating men generally are divided, the majority being in favor of the Oxfords.

PARIS, Aug. 25—P M.

The Emperor has nearly recovered.

At the Colliery explosion near St. Etienie fourteen were killed.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 25—P M.

A Madrid correspondent to the Independence Belge, says the situation is unchanged. Sabariego continues to head the forces reported destroyed and dispersed a few days ago.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—Noon.

Stocks strong. Money steady. Sterling Exchange—long, 109¾; short, 110¼. Gold 133⅜.—Five-twenties of '62, 123¼. Tennessee Sixes, ex-coupons, 60¾; new 53⅞. Virginia Sixes, ex-coupons 55; new 59. Louisiana Sixes, old, 71; Levees 65; Eighths 84. North Carolina Sixes, old, 55½; new, 49.

Flour 5@10 cents lower. Wheat 1@2 cents lower. Corn 1 cent better. Pork—market dull; sales to-day $32 75. Lard nominal. Cotton—market dull—selling this morning at 34¼ cents.—Spirits Turpentine—market steady; sales have been effected to-day at 41¾@42 cents. Rosin—marcet firm; sales of strained to-day at $2 35@$2 37. Freights firmer.

By a notice published to-day, signed by John Skinner, secretary of the N. C. R. & P. Eetate Agency, it will be seen that the drawing has been postponed for the purpose of giving real estate prizes in place of personal estate.—Raleigh *Standard.*

Eighteen men have been arrested in Lenoir county charged with regulating, horse stealing, theft and murder. They are said to be of the band that have been depredating in Lenoir, Jones and Duplin counties for the past four years.

A German, of New York, says he can make silk from the fibre of the mulberry tree without the intervention of the silk worm.

A poor milliner girl of Fort Edward, N. Y., has received a fortune $19,000,000 from a deceased lover in England.

From the Charlotte Times.

Wilmington and Charlotte.

Just before and after the meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, several articles appeared in this paper that have been entirely misunderstood by our contemporaries of the Wilmington press. We never intended to write a word that could produce discord between the two cities, but only to intimate that there was a just emulation, each section striving to put forward their own men for the control of the road; and, of course, as Charlotte won, we expressed our gratification. Our people desire and *intend* to have a closer commercial and business connection with the city of the Cape Fear. We will see that the road is pushed to completion as rapidly as possible, and when that is done most of the freight ocean-bound will be poured into Wilmington, and goods for this section shipped through that point.

Charlotte, full of enterprise, appreciates Wilmington because she has displayed in a very eminent degree the same trait, and as she is a North Carolina city and our nearest outlet to the sea, will receive an immense amount of trade from this entire section.

We admire Wilmington, her wholesouled, liberal, indomitable people, and look forward with pleasure to the day when our city will be bound to her by bands of iron. We now desire to see more of her merchants in our midst, forming business acquaintances and laying deep and broad the foundation of future trade and commercial intercourse.

There is no enmity between the cities, only a just and laudable rivalry as to which can do the most to push forward the good work, and for the development of the resources of the tier counties through which the great artery runs. We wish the road finished, and then when Bro. Bernard and his raiding party comes up, he will find our hearts like our doors, wide open, with a sufficient sprinkling of "Mountain Dew" to allay all feverish excitement.

Here is our ☞.

The contract for building the Blue Ridge Railroad has been consummated. The work on it will be commenced on the first of next month.—Raleigh *Standard.*

DIED.—Col. A. F. Moses, an old resident and highly esteemed citizen of this county, died at his residence in New Hope Township on Monday evening last.

Goldsboro' *Messenger.*

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔ 40 @ 41
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.
2nd hand..2 40 @ 2 75
New.....3 00 @ 3 25
CANDLES, ℔ lb.,
Tallow.....18 @ 21
Adamantine. 21 @ 23
Sperm.....50 @ 55
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,
Java.....37 @ 40
Laguayra...22½@ 26
Rio.....18½@ 23
St. Domingo.25 @ 28
COTTON, ℔ lb.,
Ord. to Mid'g 28 @ 31
Strict Mid'g. 00 @ 32
COTTON BAGGING,
Gunny, ℔ yd 25¾@ 26
Dundee.....00 @ 33
Flax.....26½@ 27
Double Anc'r 27½@ 28
Rope, ℔ lb... 7 @ 10
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel..1 30 @ 1 35
DOMESTICS,
Sheeting, ℔ yard.. .12 @ 16
Yarn, ℔ 5 lb 2 00 @ 2 10
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.....65 @ 75
FISH, ℔ bbl.,
Mackerel,
No. 1...27 00 @28 00
No. 2...22 00 @23 00
No. 3...14 00 @16 00
Mullets...7 50 @ 10 00
Herring.
East.....0 00 @ 6 50
N.C.roe. 0 00 @ 0 00
do cut, 8 50 @ 9 00
do gross, 0 00 @ 7 00
Dry Cod, ℔ lb 9 @ 10
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern
Family... 7 50 @12 50
Superfine. 0 00 @ 6 50
Fine..... 5 75 @ 6 00
Ex. Super 6 50 @ 7 00
NORTH CAROLINA,
Family...11 00 @12 00
Superfine.10 00 @10 50
GLUE, ℔ lb..18 @ 20
GUNNY BAGS. 30 @ 32
GUANO, Peruvian,
Per ton. 00 00 @95 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,
Corn.....1 25 @ 1 35
Oats.....75 @ 90
Peas, Cow.1 00 @ 1 05
Rice, rough1 50 @ 1 75
Carolina.... 9½@ 10
HIDES, ℔ lb.,
Green.....9 @ 9½
Dry.....19 @ 20
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,
Eastern...1 40 @ 1 50
Northern..0 75 @ 90
IRON, ℔ lb.,
English, ass'd 8 @ 10
American, ref.0 @ 10
American, sheer.....9 @ 10
Swede.....10 @ 12
Hoop, ℔ ton. 130 00@135 00
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (dom.)
Whiskey,..1 50 @ 2 25
Bourbon ..2 00 @ 4 00
N. E. Rum 2 00 @ 3 00
Gin.....4 00 @ 7 00
Brandy....4 00 @ 9 00
do Apple 2 75 @ 3 00
do Peach 3 00 @ 3 50
LUMBER, (River, Fl'r Bds..15 00 @17 00
Wide do .12 00 @14 00
Scantling 10 00 @12 00
LIME, ℔ bbl.0 00 @ 0 00
From store1 50 @ 1 60
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon,
Cuba, hhds..00 @ 52½
do bbls..55 @ 60
Sugar house.00 @ 40
do bbls..42½@ 45
Syrup, bbls..60 @ 1 00
NAVAL STORES,
Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs.
Virgin New0 00 @ 3 00
Yellow dip.0 00 @ 2 50
Hard.....0 00 @ 0 00
Tar, ℔ bbl.0 00 @ 2 40
Tar, in ordr 2 50 @ 2 60
Pitch, City 3 00 @ 3 25
Rosin, pale 4 60 @ 5 50
do No. 1..2 50 @ 3 75
do No. 2..1 70 @ 1 90
do No. 3..0 00 @ 1 60
Spirits Turpentine, ℔ gal.....00 @ 38
NAILS, ℔ lb.,
Cut.....5 50 @ 5 75
OILS, ℔ gallon,
Sperm.....0 00 @ 3 00
Linseed...1 40 @ 1 50
Machinery.1 75 @ 2 00
Kerosene....40 @ 42½
PEA NUTS,.1 75 @ 2 15
POTATOES,
Sweet, bush0 00 @ 0 00
Irish, ℔ bbl2 00 @ 2 50
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,
N. C. Bacon.
Hams.....23 @ 24
Middlings....21 @ 22
Shoulders....19 @ 20
Hog round..21 @ 22
Western Bacon
Hams.....18 @ 22½
Middlings....20½@ 21
Shoulders....17½@ 18
Lard, N. C..20 @ 23
do North'rn 17 @ 21
Butter, N. C. 25 @ 30
do North'rn 40 @ 42
Cheese.....18 @ 22
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.
City Mess 35 50 @36 00
Thin " 33 50 @34 00
Prime,..31 50 @32 00
Rump,..31 00 @33 00
SALT, Alum, per bag 2 bush.1 75 @2 00
Liverpool, sack, ground, cargo ...0 00 @ 2 00
from store.2 10 @ 2 15
American..1 70 @ 1 75
SUGAR, ℔ lb.,
Cuba.....00 @ 16½
Porto Rico..00 @ 15
C.....15 @ 15½
B.....00 @ 16
A.....00 @ 16½
Crushed.... 60 @ 17
SOAP, ℔ lb.
Northern,... 7 @ 13
Wilmington,
Ext. Family, 10½@ 11
Family .... 10 @ 10
Chemical,.. 9½@ 10
Pale..... 8 @ 10½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,
Contract ..4 00 @ 5 50
Common ..2 50 @ 3 25
STAVES, ℔ M.,
W. O. bbl 00 00 @30 00
R. O. hhd 00 00 @00 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,
Shipping.13 50 @14 00
Mill, prme 12 00 @13 00
Mill Fair. 8 50 @10 00
Mill, inferior to ord.... 5 00 @ 6 50
TALLOW, lb...10 @ 11

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

August 26, 1869.

TURPENTINE—Since the close of our last review the market for this article has ruled without change in price, with a steady demand for distilling purposes. The continued low stage of the water courses prevents receipts from above tideway, and only small lots are coming in, which find ready sale at $3 for virgin, and $2 50 for yellow dip, ℔ bbl. of 280 lbs. The week's sales are as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin	Yellow Dip.
Friday	156	$3 00	$2 50
Saturday	121	3 00	2 50
Monday	50	3 00	2 50
Tuesday	137	3 00	2 50
Wednesday	75	3 00	2 50

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—In the market for this article there was less business during the ealier part of the week, and the price decined to 38 cents for country packages. For a few days past there has been a steady demand for foreign shipment, and all the sales effected have been at above figure. The receipts from all sources are quite small; and in consequence the stock offering is very light, only a few parcels remaining in receivers' hands. We quote sales as follows:

Friday	240 casks at	38½@39*	cents per gallon.
Saturday	70	" " 38	" " "
Do	189	" " 39*	" " "
Monday	525	" " 38	" " "
Tuesday	102	" " 38	" " "
Wed'd'y	27	" " 38 @38½*	" " "
Do	800	" on private terms.	

*N. Y. packages.

ROSIN.—We have nothing new to report in the market for either grade during the week just ended. There has been a fair enquiry from shippers, especially for the finer qualities, and former quotations are fully sustained. At the close of our enquiries the enquiry is not so good for the lower grades, owing mainly to the difficulty experienced in obtaining ship room. The receipts are rather light, and the stock offering sale is small, consequen ly receivers are firm in holding at quotations given below. Sales as follows: Friday, 1,442 bbls. at $1 60 for strained, $1 75@$1 for No. 2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3@$3 50 for No. 1, and $4 50 for Pale; Saturday, 216 bbls. at $3 50 for No. 1, and $4 25 for Pale; Monday, 185 bbls. at $1 60 for strained, $3 40, $3 55@$3 75 for No. 1, and $4 for Pale; Tuesday, 1,967 bbls. at $1 60 for strained, and $3 25, $3 50@$4 for No. 1; Wednesday, 380 bbls. at $1 60 for strained, and $5 75 for extra Pale—all ℔ bbl. of 280 lbs.

TAR.—For this article there has been a fair demand during the week and but little coming in. The price has advanced 10 cents, and the market closes steady at $2 40 ℔ bbl. The arrivals are 143 bbls., and sales as follows: 32 bbls. at $2 30, and 111 bbls. at $2 40 ℔ bbl.

BARRELS.—For empty spirit barrels the market rules without material change. There is a fair stock in receivers' hands, and only a small business doing from wharf at the following figures:—Second hand country, $2 25@$2 40 as they run, and $2 60@$2 75 for selected;—New York, $2 90 @$3 10 for second hand and new;—country, $2 50 @$2 75 for new;—city made, $2 75@$3 each for new, according to quantity.

BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP.—Remain unchanged. Market pretty well supplied, and only a light demand for butchering purposes. Small droves received and sold on the hoof at 6@8 cents ℔ lb. for beeves, net, and $2@$2 50 each for sheep.

BEESWAX—Is wanted, and the small lots coming in find sale at 40 cents ℔ lb.

CORN MEAL.—The market is only moderately supplied at present, and we quote a fair business doing from the mills at $1 25@$1 40 ℔ bushel.

COTTON—Is in enquiry, and market bare. Two bales of new crop, first of the season, were brought in a few days since, and changed hands at 35 cents ℔ lb.

EGGS—Are coming in slowly, and wanted.—Sell by the quantity at 20@22 cents ℔ dozen.

FERTILIZERS—Of nearly all kinds are in very good supply, while at present there is quite a light demand. We quote from store as follows: Peruvian Guano, $00@$95; Pacific do. $00@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do. $65; Phœnix do. $55; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated do. $70; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Whitelock's Cerealizer $70; Chesapeake Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros Superphosph

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1869.

Senatorial Aspirants.

It is said that Canby, in Virginia, and Reynolds, in Texas, are both candidates for Senatorial dignity, from those respective States. The blind subserviency which those sons of Mars have given to the corrupt policy of a corrupt Congress certainly entitles them to a seat among the present immaculate body of Senators.

Official Corruption.

People no longer look for honesty or probity among the administrative officers of this country, and if a modern Diogenes was to start out some fair day and take his lantern through every department of affairs at Washington city he would be as badly disappointed, we opine, as on a certain memorable occasion of old. There are few men who have sat in any administrative chair, since the close of the war, whose skirts are clean and pure, the latest against whom charges of corruption have been brought being the doughty Boutwell himself, the would-be future President of the United States. What these charges will amount to remains yet to be seen.

Cuba.

Cuban affairs still remain in a very unsettled condition. Each day's telegrams generally contain something relative to the progress of the revolution there, but there is actually nothing upon which one can predicate an opinion relative to the eventual result.

There have been many rumors, of late, relative to the existence of negotiations between Spain and the United States in regard to the sale of the Island, but the leading Madrid papers all deny them. The government, they say, will not entertain any proposition of the kind until the revolutionists there have been subdued.

Can such Things be, Canby?

Under this heading, the New York *Herald* thus scathingly apostrophises the "upright judge," the present military despot of Virginia: "While the despot of France is opening the prison doors to political offenders, and granting universal amnesty to other classes of prisoners, can it be that you, Canby, in this free republic, have the conscience to insist upon the rigid application of a form of oath—giving your own interpretation thereto, by the way—that was only intended for operation at a certain critical period, now long since passed and gone? Verily, there seems to be more justice and moderation in imperial France than in republican Virginia under thy rule, Canby!

Jones County Tragedy.

We published yesterday an account of the last Jones county tragedy. The Colonel of Governor Holden's militia has met the same fate that befell the late Sheriff Colgrove, having been shot by parties as yet unknown to the public. Obedience to the law is the duty of every good citizen. The good of society and the peace and the welfare of the community require that resort should be had to the proper tribunals for redress of injuries. The danger of abusing the right to redress wrongs is too great to make it expedient for the State to allow private individuals to exercise it. It therefore is the duty of every law-abiding citizen to frown upon all such unlawful proceedings. If Colonel Shepard had committed a crime worthy of death the fact ought to have been judicially ascertained and the sentence pronounced and executed by the duly appointed officers of the law, and in the manner and at the time and place directed by the law. Individuals have no more right to inflict the death penalty than they have to decide what crimes are worthy of death.

The duty of the citizen thus to ask protection from the law is, however, of no greater obligation than is the duty of the law and its officers to afford it. Obedience and protection are reciprocal rights. In our form of government, if not in others, this principle is fully recognized, and it becomes a matter for very serious consideration to the officers of the law how far by neglect of their duty they afford justification or excuse to citizens in taking into their own hands the redress of injuries, whether to person or property. Of course the justification becomes more perfect, the excuse more complete, when the officers of the law, instead of affording protection to citizens, themselves become their oppressors. When this is the case, it is apparent at a glance that the citizen is perfectly powerless unless he exercises his right to defend himself.

We have reason to think that the officers of the law in Jones county have failed in their duty to the people there. How far they have failed and consequently how far the people may have been justified in taking the law into their own hands we cannot tell. We regret the killing of Col. Shepard. If there is any justification for it we regret the acts that brought about the fatal deed. We do not either justify or excuse the killing of Col. Shepard. We condemn all such acts. The good of society requires the acts to be discountenanced and the actors to be punished. It requires also that officers of the law afford that protection to citizens that is their due.

We incline very strongly to the opinion that had the officers of the law performed their plain duty in arresting and punishing the murderers of Colonel Nethercutt, of the Foscue family and the authors of the many other earlier outrages and crimes in that portion of the State, we would not have been called upon to record the murder of either Colgrove or Shepard. Had the officers of the law there exercised the same prudence and discretion in the discharge of their duties there would be as much obedience yielded to them as is yielded to other law officers equally otherwise obnoxious elsewhere because of their political opinions.

Isolated.

We desire to speak a word here for the benefit of a large portion of our city taxpayers who, it would appear, have not been treated fairly. We refer to those living north of the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad and between the river and Fourth street. Their situation, by the intervention of the railroad, is one of great isolation from all of the business centres of the city, inasmuch as vehicles cannot reach their residences without making a considerable detour by way of Water or Fourth streets, thus sometimes going as much as three-eighths of a mile out of the line before they can arrive at their destination.

In former times, that is for the few years immediately preceding the war, there was a bridge over the road on Second street, which proved of great convenience to the neighborhood, but that bridge having fallen through and been removed, the old-time inconvenience is renewed.

We earnestly commend this matter to the attention of the city authorities and those of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, in the hope that the wants of a portion of our citizens may be seen and appreciated, and that the proper measures will be at once taken for their relief. We have been informed that the road authorities are ready to meet those of the city at any time that the latter may appoint and adopt measures in conjunction with them looking to the building of two substantial bridges—one over Second, and the other over Third street.

These bridges, besides proving a great convenience to a large portion of our inhabitants, would also soon reimburse the city for all expenses undergone, in that they would serve to enhance, greatly, the value of taxable property.

Canby and Grant.

There is little doubt but that President Grant, if appealed to, will sustain the decision of Canby relative to the enforcement of the iron-clad oath for the newly elected members of the Virginia Legislature. It does no good to throw forward a precedent and to quote to Canby his own action in South and in North Carolina, as the matter has most probably been already definitely decided, and a practical illustration is to be made of the fact that sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander.

It is said that the Conservatives of Virginia will appeal from His Highness, Satrap Canby, to His Higher, President Grant, but it should be remembered that there would still remain a His Highest, which would overrule all decisions that were not made in accordance with their wishes. This power is that of the United States Senate, and should Grant decide in favor of the Walker party, thus securing two more Conservative Senators, it is very doubtful if the Senate body, which is a judge of the qualifications of its own members, would allow these new Senators to be seated. Grant is aware of this fact, and hence the probability of his sustaining Canby's decision.

Thus it will be seen how all actual "reconstruction" of the States, even when made in full accordance with the Congressional programme, can be turned into a mere farce, when the result does not prove in accord with the wishes of the leaders of the Party of Ruin, and how the Radical clique at Washington City are determined to maintain their supremacy at no matter what cost to the integrity of the country.

Political and Religious Inconsistencies.

The immigration of Chinese to this country has developed some very extraordinary phases in political opinions, and some equally inconsistent expressions from the expounders of religious ethics in the United States. The "Spirit of the Age," that very vague but every ready argument of Northern propagandists, whether politically or spiritually, has declared that "All men are born free and equal," means perfect equality before the law and in religion, and acting, it is asserted, under this broad declaration, four millions of African slaves, who, according to their liberators, were under the most degrading bondage of any era, have been set free and forced to the exercise of the widest liberty known to the former free and enlightened citizen. The advocates of this particular doctrine of the "Spirit of the Age" will not dare to assert that it has their support from other causes than a desire to secure liberty to the individual and to do good to the nation. Any other position must stultify these immaculate law-makers and give the lie to these unimpeachable philanthropists. Notwithstanding these apparently unassailable posts assumed under certain circumstances at one time, we behold with some surprise an abandonment of the impregnable heights of liberty and philanthropy, and a refuge taken behind an intrenchment of opposition to cheap labor and to religious freedom.

We do not justify the enfranchisement of the negro, but since that has been done we cannot refrain from criticising its authors when they oppose Chinese immigration. It is an indisputable fact that this country, we mean the whole of the United States, needs population. A thrifty, energetic, peaceful population. A population to develop rapidly all the resources of the country. If the nation was benefitted by liberating four millions of *Africans* and granting them the *largest privileges* under the laws of the land, what injury can come from the introduction of a much larger number of Chinese, subject to all the *prohibitions* and *restrictions* of the laws? Surely no prejudice can arise to the Chinaman from a comparison of him to our negro citizen. In education, in mechanical ingenuity, in patient industry and in peaceful disposition the Chinaman is unsurpassed. These assertions are supported by facts. *Ninety-eight* per cent. of the Chinese who have come to the United States read and write their own language. Nearly the whole of these are from the lower classes. What other nation has sent such a per cent. of population to this country who showed as much educational acquirement. The ingenuity displayed by the Chinese in all works of art is proverbially admitted. His industry has been demonstrated in California to the admiration of all and to the great advantage of the State, and his patience and peacefulness have displayed themselves in the most eminent degree under the unjust provocations and persecutions to which they have been subjected in this great and *free* country. Where then is the political wisdom in excluding them.—Rather ask why not exhibit wisdom in inducing them to come. Perhaps the answer may come from refined religionist. We profess to be Christians. We profess to believe that the world will be converted to the same faith. Missionaries go from our *Christian* land to *Heathen* China to convert the benighted idol-worshiper to the true faith. We may be met by the advocates of Northern isms, Free-thinkers, Free-lovers and the like, who discarding morality trust to reason and law. In either case, of Religion, Politics, or morality and from every point of view we ought not to expect opposition to this immigration from Northern politicians, *Statesmen* there are none, from Northern philanthopist, or from Northern socialists. It can come from such sources with no shaddow of consistency, but that it has come and will continue to come may be found in the existence of that unabated malignity which persecutes us now that we are powerless with the same pertinacity with which its possessors sought to destroy our property. A malignity conceived in envy, bred in injustice, fostered in greed, and vented in mean spirited hatred.

SUNDAY READING.

THE EXISTENCE OF GOD DEDUCED FROM THE CONSIDERATION OF THE PHYSICAL AND MORAL MAN.

NO. I.

PHYSICAL MAN.

Mechanism supposes intellect—intellect being. Of all the works of creation, man is unanimously pronounced the greatest. Hear what the orator Cicero says in description of the human body, "with respect to the senses, by which exterior objects are conveyed to the knowledge of the soul, their structure corresponds wonderfully with their destination, and they have their seat in the head, as in a fortified town. The eyes, like sentinels, occupy the most elevated place, whence, on discovering objects, they may give the alarm. An eminent position was suited to the ears, because they are destined to receive sounds, which naturally ascend. The nostrils require a similar situation, because odors likewise ascend, and it was necessary that they should be near the mouth, because they greatly assist us in judging of our meat and drink. Taste, by which we are apprised of the quality of the food we take, resides in that part of the month through which nature gives a passage to solids and liquids. As for the touch, it is generally diffused over the whole body, that we might neither receive any impression, nor be attacked by cold or heat, without feeling it. And as an architect will not place the sewer of a house before the eyes or under the noses of his employer, so nature has removed from our senses everything of a similar kind in the human body.

"But what other artist than nature, whose dexterity is incomparrable, could have formed our senses with such exquisite skill? She has covered the eyes with very delicate tunics, transparent before, that we might see through them, and close in their texture, to keep the eyes in their proper situation. She has made them smooth and moveable, to enable them to avoid everything by which they might be injured, and to look with facility to whatever side they please. The pupil, in which is united all that constitutes the faculty of sight, is so small that it escapes without difficulty from every object capable of doing it mischief. The eyelids have a soft and polished surface, that they may not hurt the eyes. Whether the fear of some accident obliges us to shut them, or we chose to open them, the eyelids are formed in such a manner as to adapt themselves to either of these motions, which are performed in an instant; they are, if we may so express it, fortified with palisades of hair, which serve to repel whatever may attack the eyes when they are open, and to envelope them that they may repose in peace when sleep closes and renders them useless to us. Our eyes possess the additional advantage of being concealed and defended by eminences; for, on the one hand, to stop the sweat that trickles down from the head and forehead, they have projecting eyebrows; and on the other, to preserve them from below, they have cheeks which likewise advance a little. The nose is placed between both like a wall of partition.

"With respect to the ear, it remains continually open, because we have occasion for its services, even when asleep.—If any sound then strikes it, we are awaked. It has winding channels, lest, if they were straight and level, some object might find its way into them * * * *. And then our hands,—how convenient are they, and how useful in the arts! The fingers are extended or contracted without the least difficulty, so extremely flexible are their joints. With their assistance the hand uses the pencil and the chisel, and play on the lyre and the lute; so much for the agreeable. As to what is necessary, they cultivate the earth, build houses, make clothes, and work in copper and iron. The imagination invents, the senses examine, the hand executes; so that if we are lodged, clothed and sheltered—if we have cities, walls, habitations, temples—it is to our hands that we are indebted for all these."

It must be allowed that matter alone could no more have fashioned the human body for so many admirable purposes than this beautiful discourse of the Roman orator could have been composed by a writer destitute of eloquence and of skill.

Various authors, and Nieuwentyt in particular, have proved that the bounds within which our senses are confined are the very limits that are best adapted to them, and that we should be exposed to a great number of inconveniences and dangers were the senses in any degree enlarged.—Galen, struck with admiration in the midst of an anatomical analysis of a human body, suddenly drops the scalpel and exclaims:

"Oh, Thou who hast made us! in composing a discourse so sacred, I think that I am chanting a hymn to thy glory! I honor thee more by unfolding the beauty of thy works than by sacrificing to the whole hecatombs of bulls or by burning in thy temples the most precious incense. True piety consists in first learning to know myself, and then in teaching others the greatness of thy bounty, thy power, and thy wisdom. Thy bounty is conspicuous in the equal distribution of thy presents, having allotted to each man the organs which are necessary for him. Thy wisdom is seen in the excellence of thy gifts, and thy power is displayed in the execution of thy designs."

Horses in Calcutta are wearing turbans as a protection from the sun. They are said to be very unsightly, but very useful.

Furs valued at $50,000 have been received at San Francisco from Sitka.

Township Matters.—At the meeting of the County Commissioners yesterday in regard to township matters, the following action was taken and appointments made:

W. T. Carr (colored), Jas. H. Chadbourn and W. A. French were appointed a School committee for Wilmington township.

Vacancies on the School Committees in other townships were filled by the following appointments:

Masonboro'—Sterling Sallings.

Franklin—Cornelius Johnson and S. J. Faison.

Lincoln—Rob't H. Barnhill.

Caswell—J. W. Orr.

Columbia—C. M. Galloway.

J. W. Newton was appointed Clerk of Franklin township.

E. H. McQuigg and Jno. J. Conoley, together with the Township Clerk, Washington Howe (colored), were declared the Board of Trustees of Wilmington township. From this decision, W. M. Harriss, one of the six Justices elected for this township, appealed to the Superior Court, which appeal was granted.

Our Columbus Correspondence.

Dear Journal:—Having some leisure this summer and travelling for relief from the dullness of the times, and for pleasure and amusement, in company with my travelling companion we came to a sudden halt in this goodly village of Whiteville, in the county of Columbus, and concluded to spend a few days in taking observations. A short sojourn satisfied us that this is justly called the "land of corn and oil and wine," and one that doth in "milk and honey flow"—the very place to "make glad the heart of man." We soon observed that there was in the minds of the people a deepseated, steady feeling of improvement and advancement in all branches of industry. While here we learned that the President of the County Agricultural Society was engaged in canvassing the county, and discussing the benefits of scientific and skillful farming. He was carrying on the campaign somewhat after the old plan of political warfare in former days. What success he is making in convincing men "against their will, who are of the same opinion still," we do not know; but it is understood that he has proved very destructive to watermelons, and the many good things with which the farmer's tables of this county are loaded and whose hospitality he has been most hugely enjoying.

Efforts are being made to get up a general meeting of the people to discuss matters of *industry* and agricultural improvement, which meeting is to be held in Whiteville, on Saturday, the 28th of August. Several gentlemen from your city and county are expected to be present and address this meeting.

The Sheriff was out during our stay executing the law by collecting taxes, and hard as the times are, the people were meeting this polite official and paying up with astonishing promptness. The people here are ever watchful of any infringement upon their rights, and were discussing with much interest the decision of the "*late Supreme Court*," by which a part of the railroad tax was declared unconstitutional, and many are of opinion that the Court did not carefully read the Constitution all over, or it would have seen that the tax could not be levied above 66⅔ cents on the $100 worth of property; in other words, $2 on the poll and $2 on $300 worth of property. We heard of some good men who insisted on the Sheriff's correcting his tax list, so as to make it correspond with the Constitution, but upon being informed by that obliging officer that he had no such authority, that his duties were merely executive and not legislative, they paid up, declaring their intention take the matter before the said Supreme Court and have said Constitution therein read again.

This is the far-famed and justly renowned county of the Scuppernong, and Flowers, and more recently Thomas and other varieties of grapes. They grow here in thick profusion throughout the county, and you will scarcely find a farmer, no matter how large or small, who cannot, in truth, sit under his own vine and fig tree.

Figs, I am informed, grow wild all over the margin of that beautiful sheet of water—the Waccamaw Lake—and thousands of them grow all about the fence rows on the plantation of the late Col. Isaac Powell.—In the days of slavery the negroes on this plantation would dry them by bushels, like dried apples, and on Saturday evenings and Sundays, in fig season, would gather about the trains at the *Lake depot*, with baskets of sweet fresh figs to sell the weary traveler. What immense fortunes could now be made on these lands, growing peaches and figs, were they in the hands of skillful fruitioners?

On inquiry we were informed that the chief products of this county were corn, rice, peas, sweet potatoes, with all the usual garden vegetables grown in the South. The planters are just beginning to think seriously of cotton, and there are now some of the finest cotton fields we ever saw anywhere in this county. We were shown cotton fields which are said to challenge the cotton field of Alabama or Mississippi.

The country is finely adapted to stock-raising. There is now an unusually large number of fat cattle in this county. The marshes, swamps and canebrakes affording the finest kind of summer range, several large droves have been collected here and sent to the Charleston market.

But while all these things receive their due share of attention, the whole county is full of grapes; and grapes, grapes, grapes, seem to be the mystic and charming word which ever sounds upon your ear.—We were informed that there is a firm in this village who have on hand a large quantity of wine, on which they have bestowed great care in its manufacture, and which they intend, when put in market, shall equal any vintage ever raised in the United States.

The dry weather has undoubtedly cut the crops short somewhat, and may have injured the grapes in their blooming and early growth, but the fine rains in the first of this month, and more recently, have saved them to a great extent. The farmer who has employed his labor with skill will be handsomely repaid.

The learned professions are pretty well filled—three doctors in the village, five lawyers at the court house, and the sixth living a short distance in the country. No resident preacher here, but quite a number live in the county, and I am informed that there is not a man in the county, of any profession, but what is, to some extent, a farmer. This is practicing and illustrating the command, "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread."

While we found the people attentive to the different pursuits of industry, we saw that they were not remiss in other things. We witnessed, with a good deal of pleasure, the exercises of the village Sabbath School, and were informed that the exhibition of this school at its annual celebration was perfectly splendid, reflecting great credit upon teachers and students, quite surpassing the highest expectations of the audience.

A Tableaux was given at the court house some evenings since, by the young ladies and gentlemen of the village (of whom there be not a few) which is spoken of as a perfect success, and was complimented by all who witnessed it. A new church, a thing much needed at this place is about to be erected. This enterprise is in the hands of the Rev. H. A. Munroe, a learned Presbyterian Minister, and will be the church property of that denomination but with open doors to all who may wish to worship therein. This is a commendable spirit.

Along in keeping with their other ideas of improvement, the villagers and people in the surrounding country now propose to establish a first class High School and have accordingly secured the services of that well known and eminent teacher R. H. Brown, Esq., formely of the Donaldson Academy at Fayetteville, and more recently at Little River in Cumberland, who with a competent corps of assistants will open the Fall Session of the Whiteville Academy on the 23d day of August.

We left this pleasant retreat fully impressed with the belief that if a man has liesure and is in quest of pleasure, he had better go to Whiteville and spend a few days where he can see and hear every subject discussed, and should he have an eye to fancy beauty's smile, he may not only feast that eye but absolutely founder it forever in gazing on female beauty in all its loveliest charms.

VIATOR.

Buried Alive.

Shocking Affair at Concord, N. H.—A Man Buried Alive—Great Excitement Among the Citizens—The Whole Male Population of the City Turns Out to Assist in Extricating the Body.

A terrible accident occurred at Concord, N. H., on Friday of last week, the facts of which were as follows:

George A. Dow, of the firm of Dow, Kennedy & Co., well known master masons, was engaged with two or more men in digging a well on the premises of Colonel George H. Hutchins, on Merrimac-street. Up to noon everything had gone on well. The workmen had reached a depth of about thirty-eight feet. As far as the shaft descended the plank curbing was put in by Mr. Dow in person. His wife asked him in the morning if he did not consider it a dangerous undertaking. He answered "Yes, somewhat, but I have no fears, for I shall build all the curbing myself."

At the time of the accident, which occurred about quarter-past 3 o'clock, Mr. Dow was at the bottom of the well at work upon the curbing. His assistants were at the top letting down lumber and tools.—As the clock struck three he sung out pleasantly to the men above: "Three o'clock, and all's well; we are getting along nicely." These were the last words he was heard to speak. Soon afterwards there was a rumbling in the bottom of the well and the men looked down and saw that the bottom was one confused mass of broken curbing and earth. As the rumbling sound commenced they heard Mr. Dow's voice, but could not distinguish his words.

The alarm was at once given, and hundreds rushed to the spot. Mr. Lyman R. Fellows, with his gang of men, who were engaged on the sewerage work on Main street, were promptly on the spot, and Mr. Fellows directed affairs until the arrival of Captain A. B. Holt, who assumed the charge at the request of all present.—At first it was attempted to lower a man with a bucket and windlass to commence exhuming at the bottom. A Mr. Patch was the first to get into the bucket; but he had not been more than half way let down when another caving began, and it was found that his life was not safe in the well.

Part of the crowd then commenced digging away the surface of the ground near the top of the well, and others began the construction of new curbing, to be let down inside of that which remained whole. The work was prosecuted with all the rapidity and earnestness that hundreds of strong men from all classes of society were capable of exhibiting. At five o'clock the first piece of new curbing, fifteen feet in length, was successfully let down. Other pieces were got in with considerable difficulty. At about three o'clock this morning, after nearly twelve hours unremitting and dangerous labor, the body of Mr. Dow was discovered at the depth of thirty-four feet. He was in an upright position and lifeless. The question then arose as to how the remains could be extricated. The men had reached the bottom of the lowest section of the curbing, and as each piece excepting the first two had to be smaller than the one preceding, it was evident that still another section would have to be much more contracted. The work was then pronounced very dangerous by engineers, who said that another caving was likely to occur at that time, and which would inevitably carry death to all in the shaft. Still, brave men, whose heroic deeds will long be remembered, came forward and calmly volunteered to go to the bottom and relieve those there whose herculean labors had almost exhausted them. A large crowd of people were still collected, representing all classes of citizens. Ladies were present dispensing coffee and refreshments. A rope was placed at a suitable distance from the well to keep back the eager crowd, whose pressure upon the earth was likely to induce another caving. Just outside of the rope stood reliefs of strong men—ten times as many as could possibly be wanted under any circumstances—all anxious to join in the work.

The vicinity of the well was brilliantly lighted up with lamps, while lanterns were thickly hung in the trees near by. In all directions the houses were lighted, showing that the people could not sleep under the excitement of the occasion. All night long heavy teams were rattling to and from the spot, carrying away gravel and bringing back lumber and tools. The scene was a sad and painful one, whose impression will not soon be forgotten. The next step towards recovering the body was to construct another section of curbing, which could be only two feet square. This was let to the bottom, directly over the remains, so as to enclose them as it settled. Then commenced the toilsome and difficult labor of removing the earth from the body. Only one man at a time could work inside of the curbing, and the dirt had to be removed with a trowel. It was six o'clock this morning before the remains could be drawn up. The head was pressed against one side of the well, and death by suffocation and compression must have been sudden. One hand was placed on the top of the head and a hammer was grasped in the other. Physicians were on the spot, who were unanimous in pronouncing life to be extinct.

Immigration Societies.

North Carolina.

The old North State, says the Philadelphia Trade Journal, has fallen into line, and taken her stand with her Southern sisters in the general immigration effort which is now being made by all sections south of the Missouri compromise line, for the purpose of effecting the material resuscitation of that portion of the country which principally suffered by the ravages of the late civil war. A very able address, delivered by Dr. Satchwell, the President of the North Carolina immigration society, is at present before us. It contains much valuable information in regard to the resources of a State which has in the past been much neglected by the immigrants. The doctor, in addition to setting forth the practical advantages which must meet the settlers in North Carolina, tenders to the people at present residents there much wholesome advice in reference to the future management of their lands and farms. He explains how idle and absurd it would be to imagine that a State could ever retrieve its losses by engaging in useless complaints about the reconstruction acts, by indulging in vain regrets about hard times, or by continuance in that endless round of political excitement "which has already been so destructive of the happiness and well being of the people." Strict attention to the duties of agriculture is very wisely enjoined by the doctor upon the people. He regards this as the only hope for the State, and holds that it is only by a "systematic and persistant application of science and art to the great cause of agriculture that we must look for that improvement in our condition, and for that material redemption of the State which every man should put forth his best efforts to accomplish." This is good substantial advice, and we are pleased to learn that the Southern States are in general acting upon it. The Southerners were our enemies, but they fought well and nobly, and now that they have been forced to drink the cup of adversity, they are showing that they are not the stuff to succumb to misfortune, but that they are determined, so far as in them lies, to demonstrate to the world that they have the pluck and the courage to render their present adversity but of temporary duration.—The manhood of men who fought a four years' terrible war, and suffered the worst of hardships, would be unworthy of the name if it were not equal to the emergencies of the hour. The people of North Carolina have, by their immigration efforts, given proof that they are not afraid to buckle the armor of good citizens, ready to do battle in the honorable contests for commercial and agricultural advancement. They have only to work on and hope on, to fear no danger, but manfully to fight the misfortunes which war has put upon them, and before a great while their farms, which the torch had left desolate, will be restored and their lost estates will be regained a hundred fold more profitably. Before long they shall have conquered that prosperity which is ever in store for a thrifty and determined people.

The people of North Carolina, and indeed of the South, have determined that for a few years at least they must discard the interesting and hospitable virtues of the Irish, and replace them with the sterner and more successful virtues of Scotchmen. They must, for a time, cease to be the hospitable and uncalculating owners of broad acres, which they cannot cultivate to advantage, and strive to retrieve their fortunes by economy and retrenchment, and by disposing of the surplus lands, the holding of which must eventually necessitate the selling of the whole for taxes. The question then of course naturally arises: to whom are these surplus lands to be sold? The purchasers were certainly not in the State at the time the association was formed, and those who were there and might have been anxious to purchase, had not the wherewithal to close, even with the liberal terms which are offered to settlers. The only alternative left was to establish an immigration bureau, with proper officials, whose duty would be to disseminate reliable information in regard to the vast undeveloped resources of the State. The results of the operations of the association so far have been such as to exceed the most sanguine expectations. The labors in Europe of Messrs. Wm. F. Atkinson and Edward Trueb have been crowned with success. These gentlemen were instructed to act as agents for the purpose of visiting Germany, in December last, and, in the face of very great difficulties (contending as they had to do with agents from other localities, including the British provinces,) they have succeeded in engaging a very large number of laborers for the people of the eastern part of the State, some of whom have already arrived and others have their passage tickets in their hands. Every attention is shown the immigrant on arrival, and every facility afforded him for reaching his destination in the shortest possible time. The class which is principally desired consists of those who are able to pay a small amount down and take up and farm the rich lands of the State; but all classes, laborers, skilled artizans, &c., are welcomed heartily. The association cannot too strongly condemn land speculations as they are called. The members of the immigration society are working to promote the agricultural and commercial interests of the State, and to render immigrants comfortable and prosperous.—The best policy for seller and immigrant is to dispose of lands in small sections at moderate prices, without the intervention of the agent or speculator. This plan will be just to all the individuals concerned. The association is a standing agent between buyer and seller, and with it no "real estate agent" or speculator is required. The association has no private ends to serve, no axes, political or otherwise, to grind, no commissions to charge. The only object of the association is to promote the happiness of the people of the State, and to protect those who seek homes in North Carolina from abroad and from other sections of the Union. All information in regard to prospects and resources in North Carolina can be obtained by addressing Jordan Stone, the secretary of the society, who resides at Weldon, N. C.

By reference to tables of mortality it will be found that North Carolina is actually one of the healthiest States in the Union. The settler will there be happier than he might be in many another localities, for he will see less vice and be less exposed to sickness than in other places. The West which is rich, prosperous and growing fast, can easily spare a fair share of the vast crowds which annually find their way to the prairies. All that the Southern States require to do is to make a strong effort for a portion of this annual European exodus. Apportion of it is as much the right of the South as of any other section, and every honorable effort should be made to secure a fair proportion for the land of favored climes, and fertile but desolate demesnes.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Judge Dent's Recent Letter, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18, 1869.

Dear Journal:—Judge Dent publishes this morning a letter to Secretary Boutwell, occasioned by the latter's political conduct, which is very pungent and very true. He says: "Your organ, the 'New York Sun,' in the same breath ridicules the capacity of your master and dwells with emphasis upon your peculiar fitness for his office. Your tool, Mr. Bullock, became so reckless in the manipulation of your department in the interest of your ambition, and so defiant of the wishes of the President and the country, that to save yourself from an explosion of popular indignation you found it convenient to transfer him to another sphere of scandalous activity, where his talents might be exerted with equal effect and less effrontery. Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas—not to mention anything so humble as myself—were obstructions in the way of your success; because through President Grant's intervention in excluding the proscriptive clauses from their organic law, these States are brought into the Union and firmly welded to his support. * * * * That you may obtain the proscriptive republicans who are for Boutwell, and by some strange, dexterous management and occult political strategy, you have so worked upon the confidence of the President as to cause him to flourish the club with which you intend to break his head, by inducing him to join you in denunciation of the conservative republicans, a party created by his magnanimity and triumphant through his encouragement."

It will be seen here that the Judge takes the opportunity of slyly hitting General Grant, who, by the way, has behaved very badly towards his brother-in-law. The General assured the Judge that, as a matter of *principle*, he would give him all the support he could, and yet he very deliberately announces his intention of *violating his plighted word*, and of supporting the "Radical" Republican candidate. Judge Dent, very wisely, does not show temper in the matter, and therefore the more effectively "gives" it to his unreliable, vacillating brother-in-law. The Judge further says: "Your marvellous political sagacity now active in Mississippi and Texas will repeat your calamity and again overwhelm you with discomfiture and defeat. Superadd to these results of your unapproachable folly by the imposition on these States of your iron-clad oath and the alienation is complete, landing them all in the outstretched arms of Democracy. But the consequence of your folly does not stop here—Ohio and Pennsylvania and others will follow. Decide their political status in October, and the North will echo back the condemnation of the South, and peal in your ears the fact, that there is still left enough of the incorruptible virtue of the republic to rebuke you for a wanton repression of that most sacred right—the elective franchise. But, sir, this will not deter you from your mad course; you will still persist until every prop that supports our party is stricken away, and the whole grand superstructure tumbles about our ears in hopeless ruin."

Now, speaking as a Conservative Republican, the Judge very forcibly warns Mr. Boutwell of the ruin he is bringing on the party to which both belong. But Dent is not merely a *Conservative* Republican. He is emphatically a *patriot*. He cares more for principle than party, although respect for his brother-in-law, and of course a natural family pride in the political elevation of the latter, has, of course, kept him from expressing himself upon questions of polity. Besides Dent is not a politician; though an able jurist and sound thinker, did not feel it to be his duty to publicly oppose the policy of the party that espoused the General, although *personally* he has never refrained from expressing his sentiments. He has been attacked by certain Democratic papers as a Radical, but in this they were in error. He is fully in earnest now in his outspoken denunciation of the worse than treasonable schemes of the Boutwell party. I have devoted so much space to Dent's letter because I deem it as marking a very important epoch in our chaotic political condition. That he will be the Democratic nominee in Mississippi is beyond question, and his election is equally unquestionable. Most probably he will be returned to the Senate, and you may rest assured no Democratic Senator will be more earnest than Lewis Dent in attacking the hypocrisy and unveiling the villainies of this ineffably rotten party, which now raises its standard under the leadership of such an ineffable buzzard as George S. Boutwell.

Secretary Rawlins left last night for Connecticut. It was rumored yesterday and to-day that General Dodge, of Iowa, will probably succeed him as Secretary of War, although the "National Republican" of this morning says it is authorized to deny the rumor. The "Republican" is the "Kitchen Cabinet" organ of the administration and therefore ought to know. I know that Rawlins is anxious to sever his connection with an administration with which he has neither sympathy or affiliation. Mr. Rawlins has done one thing for which he deserves the reprehension of every right thinking man in the country—allowing Mr. W. P. Torry to be dismissed from office because he married Miss Annie Surratt, but with this one exception he has been by far the most decent man in Grant's Cabinet. But Dodge has "friends at Court," and it is rumored in certain circles that he is recommended for the war portfolio by certain Western politicians who are anxious to join hands with Secretary Boutwell.

Commissioner Delano has decided that a person whose business it is to negotiate purchases or sales of stock is a banker within the meaning of paragraph 1 of section 79, act 30th June, 1864, as amended, "if he has a place of business where he receives from others the stocks whose sale he negotiates or where money is advanced or loaned."

A Twenty Thousand Dollar Elopement.

Robert E. Sprague, who had formerly been in the employ of Mr. Derby, a broker of Ogdensburgh, N Y., resolved to enter into business for himself, and became well established and respected, when an event occurred which astonished the quiet citizens of Ogdensburgh. On the 20th of May, Sprague disappeared, and with him the wife of a prominent citizen, about $11,000 in notes of the Prescott Bank of Cannada, and about $9,000 belonging to various citizens of Ogdensburgh. His own wife and two children he left behind. The couple came to New York. Here he turned his paper into gold. Then the fugitives took passage for Vera Cruz; having been unsuccessful in that city Sprague returned to this city and put up at the Belmont Hotel. Walking one day in Fulton street he was recognized by a person from Ogdensburgh, who, on his return to that city, gave information to Chief of Police Chapin. That officer at once sent word to the detectives of this city, and on Friday both Sprague and the woman were arrested, and yesterday afternoon they took their departure for Ogdensburgh.

The Hungarian journals relate the following extraordinary case of suicide: Last week John Stebaleski, a shopkeeper in the Rue Sebastiani, at Pesth, came down from his bedroom at 5 o'clock in the morning, leaving his wife in bed. He then shaved himself, put on his best clothes, stretched himself on the counter, and having a loaded pistol, discharged the contents into his heart. Death was instantaneous. The horror and astonishment of his wife and the neighbors were indescribable; and the more so that no one knew of any motive for the commission of the desperate act. Whilst all were lost in conjecture, an old friend of the deceased came rushing up, out of breath. He had just received by post a letter from Stebaleski, dated the previous evening, and thus worded: 'My dear friend, I have decided to kill myself to-morrow. Life is unsupportable. I adore my wife, but she has grown so stout—she that was of so ravishing a figure when I married her. Adieu, my friend.—Tell my wife that I prefer to die rather than be unfaithful to her, or to separate myself from her by means of the law.—Farewell, and pity me.'